MAY
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,608—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 6, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.**
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie", "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th May. |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J. Orman | 17th " Tuesday. |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 21st " |
| BL | CLYDE | 4126 | 800 | J. L. Partitt | 28th " |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigell | 4th June. |
| BL | PESHAWUR | 3929 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 11th " |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 18th " |
| BL | SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 25th " |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 2nd July |
| BL | CORONANDEL | 4499 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd " |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 30th " |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3511 | 600 | M. de Horne | 9th May. |
| COROMANDEL | 4499 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd " |
| MALWA | 2970 | 500 | W. L. Brown | 6th June. |
| PEKIN | 2903 | 600 | P. Harris | 20th " |
| THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 4th July. |
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 18th " |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May '89. | 10th June1889. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 1st June '89. | 1st July " |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June '89. | 20th July " |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July '89. | 10th Aug. " |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 7th May, 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| bAMPHITRITE | L. Lomessich | 4,600 | 650 | 25th May |
| POSEIDON | S. Morsa | 4,600 | 650 | 5th June. |

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450. |

*Above rates include Wine & Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 500 | 10th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 4,200 | 600 | 11th May. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundor, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 5th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Commander. | on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN BUCHANAN | 3,000 | W. Millar | 18th May. |

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUCAR TOILET PAPER
(FOR THE BATH-ROOM.)

A WONDERFUL TOILET PAPER, which gives to the Atmosphere of the Apartment, where used, the FRAGRANT and ANTISEPTIC ODOURS of a PINE FOREST.

SOFT AS VELVET | STRONG AS SILK.

Keeps Every House Healthy.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL | ANTI-CONTAGIOUS.

A NATURAL INSTANTANEOUS DISINFECTANT.

Possessing Exceptional Qualities.
Price per Packet or Roll, 14 As.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON: taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains:—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.
TENDON KNIFE.
DIRECTOR.
SAW.
STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENACULUM, OR NEEDLE.
PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
PRESCRIBERS'
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF
NEW REMEDIES.

Describing the Properties, Preparations, Action, and Doses of over 600 New Remedies, (including the most recent), with Supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Therapeutic Index, &c.
An indispensable "VADE MECUM" for the Medical Man in India.
Per Copy Rs. 2.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flexible Tubes and Whistles | Rs. 8 | 0 each. |
| Brass Plates for do. | " 1 | 12 " |
| Mouth Pieces and Whistles | " 4 | 0 " |
| Do. do. | " 3 | 8 " |
| Do. do. | " 3 | 0 " |

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| FUNDS IN HAND | " 1,407,678 |
| AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS | " 6,582,529 |

LOCAL BOARD.
L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.
LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen.....Rs. 61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... " 37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... " 33 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... " 29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.
The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.
Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.
This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces | 35 |
| 4½ do. do. | 45 |
| Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder | 55 |
| The same with alarum | 65 |
| Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement | 70 |
| The same with alarum | 80 |
| 4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement | 90 |
| The same with lever movement | 100 |
| 5½ inches high do. | 115 |
| The same with repeater action | 125 |
| The same, repeater and alarum | 140 |
| Do. do. do. | 180 |
| Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished | 200 |
| Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters | 225 |
| Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum | 275 |
| Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong | 450 |

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN GOODS

OF all kinds kept in stock. *Vide* Articles in *London Times*, 4th Oct., 1884; *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 17th and 24th (respectively), headed

"A NEW GOSPEL OF CLOTHES."

Pamphlets free on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection | 18 | 8 |
| THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection | 18 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting | 10 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat | 9 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection | 17 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill | 13 | 8 |
| HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin | 20 | 0 |
| TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes | 14 | 8 |

LADIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection | 8 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad | 12 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad | 16 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad | 15 | 8 |
| TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn | 14 | 8 |

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR."
STELLA..................MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
CAPTAINE ROBERT...MR. CHAS. HARDING.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH,
"LA MASCOTTE"
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN BUCHANAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1889.

TO BE SOLD with possession on the 9th of September, the MANAGING PARTNER'S HALF SHARE of the CRITERION HOTEL and STORES, ZANZIBAR, now doing a large and lucrative business with every prospect of its increasing. The Managing Partner receives a good salary for his services and half Profits. Candidates with about Rs. 15,000, can apply to JOHN CRITERION HOTEL, Zanzibar.

TO LET.—UPPER FLOOR, of an Upper-storied Bungalow, on Cumbala Hill, with all separate Servants' quarter and kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

### BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND-RENT for 1888-89, in respect of land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the rent will be recovered under section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, Towa Custom House, 1st May, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that BUCHOOBAI, wife of Mr. DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVAR, has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to THAKAR GOKALDAS SEWJEE. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are heraby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of May 1889.

1. All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side of the Public Road called the Bellasis Road at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,759 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by the property of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the north by the leasehold land secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Davar, and which land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 65 and 67, New No. 13566, and New Survey No. 3-7019, and which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3162 and Street No. 3 Bellasis Road, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Davar and is now in the occupation of the said Buchoobai and her tenants.
[illegible] leasehold land or ground, [illegible] tration Subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18 and New No. 16449, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by the property of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by the firstly hereinbefore described property, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Mancherjee Cowasjee Davar, and is now in the occupation of the said Buchoobai and her tenant.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay* Gazette Office.

### "HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be the confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40; „ „ 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba, a quantity of cast iron, scrap iron, earthenware drain pipes, candle-waste, leather pieces, teakwood poles and posts, old rails, car wheels, and sundry other stores.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Also after the above sale will be sold at B. B. and C. I. Railway Store-yard, Colaba—
About 50 tons pig iron.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moosa Vullee—
500 tons Davison's West Hartley coals, landed ex s. s. Ataka. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 30, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large size microscope on stand, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl with fish, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful flea-bitten grey Arab horse, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. DAWSON, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT TARWADI, MALABAR HILL.
On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 7-30 a.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants consisting of ferns, crotons, roses, palm, eucharis, orchids, begonias, stephantes, &c., &c., the property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 6, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 „ „ sarees.
5 cases printed handkerchiefs.
1 case 10 doz. socks.
1 „ scarlet Italian.
5 cases striped brown pilot cloth.
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by the London Music Publishing General Agency Company, Limited.
1 sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 sweet-toned harmonium.
1 gentleman's saddle.
1 D-B, B-L-C-F. gun, by W. Richard.
1 S-B, B-L-C-F, rifle, by Woodward and Sons.
1 D-B, B-L, P-F. gun with 127 cartridges.
1 case 412 bunches imitation pearls.
10 cases cotton umbrellas.
10 cases 10 doz. quarts Louis Collard and Co.'s champagne.
10 „ 20 „ pints „ „ „
20 „ 80 „ quarts Pilsener beer.
20 „ 120 „ pints „ „
10 „ 20 „ bottles ginger ale.
5 „ 1,2 and 4 lb. tins boiled mutton.
5 „ „ „ „ beer.
5 barrels phosphate of soda.
1 roll 132 feet belting.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of clothes press, arm and easy chairs, tables, iron bedstead, dressing, wash-hand, and writing tables, whatnot, sideboard, &c.
On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Esoofbhoy.
110 drums boiled linseed oil.
On account of the concerned—
24 kegs 20 per cent. alizerine blue shade in 56 and 112 lbs.
2 cases 120 pieces S Red cambrics S. W. damaged.

At 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built brougham.
1 „ new victoria.
1 light, English-built buggy.
1 pair handsome young Arab horses, about 15 hands, broken in double and single harness, and very quiet.
1 Bareilly cart with hood complete and harness for a 14-hand horse, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., by order of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., and on account and at the risk of the shippers—
1 pair of handsome, well-matched, black Hungarian horses, 15 hands, 5 years old, thoroughly broken to harness.
1 handsome, strong, and powerful black Hungarian horse, 15-1 high, 5 years old, broken to both single and double harness, perfectly quiet to ride and up to weight.
The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., Girgaum.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORE.
Under instructions from the Principal Medical Store-[illegible] Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 2 p. m.—
A quantity of unserviceable medical store and instruments.

SALE OF GOLD BROCADES.
TO-MORRW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CROAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
17 cases gold satin and gauze brocades.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On THURSDAY next, the 9th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—
A quantity of mill sown timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, Mahaluxmee, opposite the Hindoo Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China, Japanese and Satsuma flower vases and jars, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, set of harness, cow giving four seers of milk with calf, a sweet-toned pianoforte, a first-class instrument new, with transposing mechanism by Marcks & Co., Ld., a first-rate table clock with glass dome, going one year, by Marcks & Co., Ld., &c., the property of C. MARCKS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee Street and Don Tar Street, without the Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereundermentioned, the following valuable properties by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage, dated the 29th day of December, 1881, and of further charge, dated the 18th day of January 1883:—

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.:—

LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with 7 godowns built thereon, situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 6150, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which said land contains by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts, and being in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and is bounded on the east by the public road or Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Duryastan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinanath, and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Goculdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.:—
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 218½ square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussaji Street, on or towards the west by the Duryastan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttonsey Goculdass, and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants:—

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 3.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded on the east by the house of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tar Street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Framjee and Curim Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Babajee and other tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the same date at 5 p. m.:—
LOT No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the heriditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6,441, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Maneckbhai Moosanee, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee and which said land countains by admeasurement 254 square yards, be the same little more or less and which said heriditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old iron steel, leather pieces, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 6, 1889.

## NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, for the Half-year ended 31st December 1888, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, between 11 a m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names are on the Register This Day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!
A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
*RE* ESTATE OF ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, late of Indore in Malwa, a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Indore aforesaid, on or about the 30th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 15th April, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay, to Harold Robertson King, Esq., Manager, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on MONDAY, the 6th May, 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it by the Chairman.
1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1888.
2. To Appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring; but are eligible for re-election.
3. To Appoint Two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."
"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."
"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."
"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."
"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.
All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.
And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.
The above property will be offered in one lot.
Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.
Bombay, April 22, 1889.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.
TO TURN OUT 2 CWT. OF ICE PER DAY.
A FIRST CLASS ECONOMICAL MACHINE JUST ARRIVED.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
F. FISCHER & Co.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.
TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.
F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dynamos for 20 arc lights | Rs. 800 |
| Do. 200 incandescent lights | „ 800 |
| Do. 20 „ „ | „ 200 |
| Lamps for arc lights | „ 60 |

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.
NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.
Apply for circular.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.
BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

# THACKER AND CO., LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

## BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.
New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.
Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.
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STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY

## REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

| | | |
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| Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure... | Rs. 20 | 0 |
| Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock | „ 15 | 8 |
| Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order... | „ 15 | 8 |

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

*It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensice Gold and Silver Watches.*

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill, (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST LANDED an English-built, C. Spring Cabriolette BUGGY with patent hood.
A Bran New English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulkur of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted, miniature Broughams, by Watson of Lowestoft.
A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, 5 years' old, 15 hands high.
One Black Hungarian Horse, broken in single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
The property of Major Martin:—
Two Pair of well-matched Bay Walers, height 15-3 and 15 hands, respectively.
And One Self-driving Park Phaeton, nearly new, with patent break.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Dolphin (s), from Colombo. Yesterday :—Peninsular (s), from London ; Stella (s), Rangoon ; Chupra (s), and Secundra (s), Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Landaura (s), for Calcutta ; Kashgar (s), China ; Busheer (s), Mormugao ; Fastnet (s), Madras ; Purnea (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch, &c. Yesterday :—Strathearn (s), for Dunkirk ; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Purulia (s), Karachi, Persian Gulf and Busreh.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Landoura and Kashgar left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Iran entered and the s. s. Henry Bolckow left on Saturday and Friday respectively

PLEASANT EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A concert will be given this evening in the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at 8-30 o'clock.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for April 1889 shows that the daily average attendance was 208 ; admissions 2,359.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 6th May 1889 the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 33, *viz.*, 1s. 4*d.* per rupee.

WE are asked to state that the meeting convened at Baroda on the 2nd instant, in connection with the Surat fire relief fund, and of which we gave a telegraphic summary in our issue of the 3rd inst., was a private gathering of the citizens of Baroda, and with which the Baroda State has no connection whatsoever.

THE TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We are in receipt of the Indian Railway Travellers' Guide, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, for the month of May, corrected up to date. It is the most reliable of the several Railway Guides published, and contains all the information that a traveller in India requires.—*Poona Observer.*

THEFT.—At the new Fort Police Courts, before Mr. Cooper, Somia Luximon was charged with the theft of six gunny-bags, which he alleged he had found lying on the road-side. The evidence of his offence being sufficiently and satisfactorily proved, the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT SUPARIBAUGH ROAD.—The liquorshop of Rustomjee Cowasjee, situated on the Suparibaugh Road, was broken into on the night of the 1st instant, and a table, in the drawer of which were cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 56, carried off. The thieves, whoever they were, did not carry the table far, for it was found in the compound, broken open and rifled of its contents.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Naigaum Cross Road respecting the death of a woman named Tara, aged 40 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer residing at that locality. About 4 p. m. on Friday, while she was washing her clothes at a tank near her house, she accidentally fell in unperceived. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Gunput Luximon was placed before Mr. Cooper on Saturday last at the new Fort Police Courts, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Dongri Street. The accused in his state of intoxication struck another Hindoo and demanded money of him. Having been convicted on twelve previous charges, his worship sentenced him to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Mahadoo Rama and Kondia Humana were charged on Saturday last by Mr. Jefferies, Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing 1 cwt. of copper ingots, valued at Rs. 45, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company from their workshops at Parell on Thursday night last. The two accused were arrested by [illegible] tive duty that night at Curry Road. They were observed climbing over the railings of the workshops and making off with their plunder, which they had stolen from the moulders' shed of the workshops. They were both convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Old Nagpada Cross Lane into the circumstances connected with the death of Molabux Muddaree, aged 22 years. Deceased was a bricklayer. On Friday afternoon deceased and two other bricklayers were standing on a staging that was fixed to the third storey of a house in Old Nagpada Cross Lane plastering a brick wall 3 feet high, which had just been put up, when a piece of rafter, which was under the plank supporting the staging, gave way throwing the deceased down on the ground from a height of about 35 feet, killing him on the spot. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who examined the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, the result of a fall from a height. The verdict was that the death of Molabux Muddaree was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of the accidental giving way of a staging fixed to the third storey of a house on which the deceased was standing.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday last at the morgue, respecting the death of Gainoo Moga, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in a grain godown at Frere Road. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning last deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged in removing bags of grain from a central tier of bags in the godown to another godown near by. They had carried away about 12 bags out of 18 in the tier, when the bags on the next tier fell and buried the deceased under them. The deceased was extricated in about a quarter of an hour from under the bags. He was then dead. The verdict was that the death of Gamoo Moga was caused by injuries received by being buried under some bags of grain which accidentally fell upon him.

HYDERABAD THIEVES CAUGHT IN BOMBAY.—Kaja Nuseerudin Monerodin and an accomplice, Hyder, of Hyderabad, were placed by Inspector Butterfield on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the new Fort Police Courts for having in their possession a sum of Rs. 319-8, of the possession of which they failed to give a satisfactory account. A servant of the complainant, Ismail Moidin, who is at present at Hyderabad, informed the police on his arrival in Bombay on Friday last that Kaja and his accomplice had absconded from Hyderabad on securing possession of Rs. 1,000 and a gold neck-lace valued at Rs. 500, the property of the complainant. Kaja was accordingly arrested, and on being searched Rs. 3-15 were found in his possession. In pursuance of a further search being made, it was ascertained that he had Rs. 100 secreted in a leather belt which girded his waist. While under arrest he furnished further information which led to the arrest of his accomplice, upon whom the police found a further sum of Rs. 125, which formed a portion of the stolen amount. The complainant was telegraphed to, with the effect of forwarding on the warrant issued for their apprehension, on receipt of which the accused will be sent to the Deccan for trial. His worship granted the remand asked for by Inspector Butterfield pending the arrival of the receipt.

THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE BUDGEN.—The following is a translation of a notice of the above-mentioned officer's death, that appeared in the *jarida* or official gazette of the Hyderabad Government on the 21st April 1889 :—"Political and Financial Department.—H. E. the Minister expresses his heartfelt grief and sorrow at the unexpected demise of Captain G. Budgen, the Secretary of the Regular Troops, and sympathises with his surviving relatives in the sudden calamity which has befallen them. We think it as well to supplement the foregoing short notice of this good and gallant officer's death with the following few facts and remarks on his life and services both to Her Majesty the Queen and H. H. the Nizam. Coming of a good old English sporting family who had held large landed property in the centre of Surrey for the last, at least, three hundred years, since the time of Henry VIII. (see Burke's "Landed Gentry" and Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey"), he was born in 1849 the third son of General Thomas Budgen, R.E., and Fanny, his wife, daughter of Colonel Maule, whose elder son, John, late 95th Regiment, is, we believe, still in possession of the remnant of the old family estates at Holmsdale in Surrey, and whose second son, Brigadier-General William Thomas Budgen, R. A., is now commanding the Bombay District, and whose uncle, the late Captain J. R. Budgen, late Rifle Brigade, owned, in addition to Richmond House, Twickenham, Ballindooney, county Wexford, and Beaulieu, in Jersey, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey, and had the Waterloo medal and 8 clasps for the Peninsular war.—*Deccan Times.*

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Fergusson Road, Parel, respecting the death of a European lad, aged 9 years, named Percival Frank Fredricks. Deceased was the son of Mr. Henry Fredricks, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. It appears that on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock a company of boys named Thomas Robinson, Thomas Trausdell, Pinny Millar, Bertie Parker, Percy Waite, and the deceased went to a tank near by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Parel, at Currey Road to bathe. All the boys, with the exception of Parker, went into the tank, and after a time Robinson, Millar, and Parker left, leaving the deceased and the other two in the water. Deceased and Trausdell could not swim, but Waite could swim well. Deceased happened to get into deep water and was sinking, when Waite came out and raised an alarm and left the place. A number of people collected, but nobody ventured to go into the tank after the deceased, who sank and never rose again. The father of the deceased, who was informed of the occurrence when he returned from his work that night at half-past 9 o'clock, went in company with his fireman, named Ameer Khan Pehlwan, to the tank. Ameer Khan dived into the tank in search of the deceased, and in about half an hour recovered the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER-IN-LAW.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Greyhurst charged Mooljee Goivndrao with the theft of a number of gold and silver ornaments, valued altogether at Rs. 551 the property of his brother-in-law, Chutterbhuj Gunesh, in the employment of a Parsee firm in the Fort. According to the statement of the complainant it appears that the accused had found his way into his compartments whilst he was absent from his residence, and had extracted the jewellery, having previously broken open the box in which he had secreted it. Information being conveyed to the police through the complainant, a careful search was made, and it was found that the accused was the brother-in-law of the complainant. Whilst under arrest, the police ascertained from the statements made by the prisoner that he had pawned the greater portion of the stolen property with various Marwarees, from whom it was subsequently recovered. During further investigations made by the police, it so transpired that the accused had access to his brother-in-law's compartments, and with the assistance of a false key opened the box and extracted the jewellery, thereby intending to make him believe that they had been made away with by a thief. It is supposed that Mooljee entered his brother-in-law's rooms and breaking open the box, removed the jewellery. In defence the accused denied that he had committed the theft, and that he had received the ornaments from his relations about seven weeks ago. Mooljee, being desirous to have some witnesses present to corroborate his statements, the Magistrate adjourned the case until to-morrow for decision.

## HIGH COURT.—MAY 4.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

THE IMPERIAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* MUNCHERSHA BURJORJEE WADIA.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment yesterday on the reference in this case made by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said :—This is a reference from the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, arising out of a suit to recover Rs. 1,085-6 as the amount of two unpaid calls said to be due from the defendant as the registered holder of ten shares in the capital of the plaintiff company. It appears that the defendant in February 1886, signed duplicates of the documents subsequently registered as the memorandum and articles of association, when the company was registered in December of the same year. By the duplicate of the memorandum of association which he signed he "agreed" to take the number of shares (10) set opposite his name. He never cancelled that agreement. On the authority of the Guzerat Company, Girdharlal (I. L. R. 5, Bom., 425) it was admitted that the defendant's signature to such a document did not constitute him a member of the company under the former part of section 45 of the Indian Companies Act. But it was argued that the defendant's agreement with the promoters [illegible] the registration of the company a proposal to the company to take shares, which the company accepted by allotment. The only authority cited in favour of this view of the case was a remark made by the Court in the Imperial Flower Mills Company vs. Lamb (section Suit 4890, 1888), which was not necessary to the decision, and was only to the effect that even if such an agreement with the promoters could become equivalent to an application to the company, it had been withdrawn before acceptance by allotment. However, a consideration of the authorities—the Empress Company (16 Ch. Div. 125) Melhado vs. Porto Company, L. R. Q. C. P., 503, Kelner vs. Baxter (L. R. Q. C. P., 174), Scott v. Lord Ebury (L. R. Q. C. P., 254)—shows that such a view of the case is inconsistent with the principle there laid down, and which may be stated in the following terms :—" There cannot be an effective ratification of a contract by a person or a company not in existence at the time such contract was made." In the present case there was only a contract with the promoters. It has been decided that a promoter is not an agent for a company before its formation (re Bird, 33 Ch. Div, at page 94), and this contract did not, therefore, bind the company and could not be held to be made on their behalf. Nor could it be ratified by the company, as the company was not in existence when it was made. I do not think the principle is altered by calling it an application. Whatever it was, whether contract or offer to take shares, it was addressed to the promoters and not to the company, and the company could not subsequently adopt it, as they were not in existence when it was made, and it was not renewed when the company was established. It was argued that, although ratification was not possible under English law, the Specific Relief Act (sec. 23, para. h and sec. 27, para. e) made it admissible. But these sections were not intended to apply to contracts to take shares, but only to contracts for the purposes of the company, such as in the present case—a contract for the supply of machinery for making ice. They only crystallize the English law as cases where the company has taken the benefit of a contract, but refuse to carry it into full effect. (See cases collected in Fry on Specific Performance, part II c. 5, and especially sec. 228 and 229). Moreover, if these sections of the Specific Relief Act had been made to cover contracts regarding shares with promoters (sec. 45 of the Companies Act), which is a more recent enactment, could not have been framed in its present language. As the section stands, it could not be taken to include a contract made with the promoters. The addition of the words "with a company" in the Act of 1882 shows clearly that such contracts were not within the intention of the legislature, nor are they within the plain meaning of the words. We are of opinion, therefore, that the view taken by the judge as to the effect of the defendant's agreement in February, 1886, is correct, and that he rightly disposed of the case by his order dismissing the suit with costs. The plaintiff must pay the costs of this reference.

## INDIA AND JOHN BRIGHT.

A LARGE and representative meeting of Indians resident in the United Kingdom convened by the managing committee of the Indian Society, took place on Saturday afternoon, April 13, in their rooms, Craven-street, Strand. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who presided, said that Indian had sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Bright, who was one of the best friends India ever had in the British House of Commons. After reading several extracts from some of Mr. Bright's speeches, he said that the deceased statesman was actuated by only one motive and that was justice to India. Some people had asserted that India had been conquered by the sword, and could only be kept by the sword, but John Bright protested against that policy, and always stood up against unnecessary wars ; and he maintained what the great body of Indians believed that the sword if used would bring British rule in India to a close. Mr. J. Mitra moved the first resolution : " That this meting of Indians resident in the United Kingdom expressed their profound and heart-felt sorrow at the death of the Right Hon. John Bright, who for many years was one of India's best and truest friends, and who earnestly claimed justice for India on many occasions." The resolution was put and carried. Mr. J. N. Bauserga moved the second resolution :—" That the chairman be requested to convey to Mr. John Albert Bright the foregoing resolution and their sympathy and condolence with his family." Mr. Mahomed Shahdin Badston seconded the resolution, and said that, as a Mahomedan, he could bear his testimony to the universal regret felt by the Mahomedans, Parsees, and all races of India at Mr. Bright's death. This resolution was carried without dissent, and the chairman was also requested to convey to the people of India the result of the meeting.

## ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of subscribers and life members of the institution was held on the school premises, Esplanade, on Saturday evening last, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee presiding.

Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary, read the following report of the directors from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889 :—

The Directors of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution have much pleasure in meeting the members and subscribers of the institution and laying before them the report of work done by the Alexandra School during the past year from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889. The Directors have from year to year made such changes in the working of the institution and in the studies of the Alexandra School of the Institution as were deemed advisable to keep pace with the growing wants of the native ladies of this country with respect to education. The Directors at the distribution of prizes laid before you copious extracts from the reports made by the various examiners who examined the various classes of the institution and also laid before you the report of Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector. The various ladies and gentlemen who examined the pupils are all independent people and well known to the public of Bombay. Their reports show that your school is progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and is well able to maintain and add to its prestige and position. The directors have from this year introduced such changes in the studies of the institution as will enable the pupils to continue their studies up to the matriculation standard. At the special request and recommendation of many well-wishers of this institution, the directors have resolved from the 10th of June next to open preparatory or primary classes to serve as feeders to the institution. In such classes the studies will commence from the Gujrati alphabet and instruction will be entirely given in the vernacular, but from the second standard the English alphabet will also be taught. Such preparatory classes will be divided into four standards and will be known as the primary classes of the institution. Instruction through the medium of the vernacular will be given in such classes, and on passing a satisfactory examination, the girls of the primary classes will be admitted to the Alexandra School of the Institution, where the instruction will be given through the medium of the English language, Gujrati being taught as a language commencing from the fifth Government school series, the students completing their study of the Gujrati language by the time they have reached the fourth standard. Besides the various donations mentioned in the report of the directors read at the meeting held for the distribution of prizes at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 20th March 1889, at which Mrs. Pechey-Phipson presided, the directors have much pleasure in announcing that they have received a Government promissory note for 500 rupees from Dewan Bahadur Luxumunrao Juggonnathjee Vaidya, for the purpose of annually giving a prize from the interest in the name of his wife, Bai Sitabai ; a sum of Rs. 200 from Mrs. K. R. Cama, daughter of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, to establish from its interest an annual prize to be styled "the Manockjee Cursetjee good-conduct prize"; and 25 rupees from Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson, on behalf of his daughters. There were 83 girls attending the institution during the month of March last. The directors herewith lay before you the further list of contributors to the Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund.

The account of the Treasurer, made up to the 31st March of this year, including the money received up to 31st March last from the Fancy Fair and duly audited by Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Framjee Cama is herewith appended. The account of the institution is kept according to the official year. The directors have not yet been able to register the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution under Act 21 of 1860 as a society, but they hope to be able to do so at no very distant date. Though the financial position of the institution has improved, the directors are unable to make both ends meet, as the donations made to the institution are in most cases for founding scholarships or prizes, and not for being used towards the current expenses of the institution. However, if the support they have received during the past year continues, your Institution will have no cause for complaint on account of want of funds. A large amount has been expended towards white-washing and repainting the whole building of the institution. The directors have much pleasure in annexing the certificates of the Executive Engineer's Department and of the Municipality, showing that the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the institution are perfect. The directors tender their best thanks to Mr. Soundy, who placed at the disposal of the Fancy Fair Committee, through Mr. [illegible] the directors are glad to record the disinterested services of Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee, who has laboured hard during the past year in the interests of the Institution. Our grateful acknowledgments are also due to Mr. D. N. Wadia for the valuable aid he has rendered us in framing the new time-tables and for generally supervising the working of the institution. The directors tender their best thanks to the various examiners for their trouble in examining the pupils and for their candid report. The directors desire that there should be now 12 directors as allowed by Rule 12 of the institution instead of nine. By the rules of the institution two directors being required to retire every two years, and two having retired last year, there is no necessity for any retiring this year. The directors have engaged the services of Miss Guzder, who matriculated at Calcutta and is a medalist of Doveton College, to teach translation in lieu of Mrs. Nanabhai Master, who has resigned. The directors take this opportunity of thanking the Lady Superintendent, Miss Swanseger, Miss D'Arcy, Miss Seitz and the other teachers, for a conscientious year's work done by them, as stated by Mr. Kirkham, the Government Educational Inspector, in his report.

In a letter written on the 9th February last to the honorary secretary, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., communicated the following transcription of notes recorded in his office on the recent inspection of the school :—" The Alexandra Native Girls' School, which used to contain a considerable number of Hindu girls, is now almost exclusively Parsi. It is an interesting institution, full of life and vigour, and is now in a state of transition as regards its curriculum. It was originally called the English Institution, because the instruction was given in English, and English was insisted upon as the language of the school. The standards employed were the European or English teaching standards. The pupils were supposed to have finished their vernacular standard 4th before admission, and when this was really the case, the experiment was worth trying. When, on the other hand, the pupils had not been grounded in the vernacular, the results were less satisfactory, and a modified resort to the Anglo-Vernacular standards and to the practice of translation was found to be necessary. The process of transition is still going on, but as it is watched by a strong and highly competent committee, assisted by able advisers, it may be confidently predicted that a suitable curriculum will shortly be established. It will in all probability take the form of the Government Anglo-Vernacular standards modified to suit certain local requirements. The school is well managed and taught, and on the occasion of my inspection I found abundant evidence that a year's conscientious hard work had been done. The detailed examination of the classes had just been finished by Messrs. Savage and Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and I had the advantage of comparing my own judgment of some of the exercises with theirs. The school is fortunate in its head mistress and assistants. Care should be exercised against " over-pressure, and some provision for out-door recreation would greatly add to the educational efficiency of the institution."

Mr. J. W. Smith, acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, stated in a letter dated 30th January last that the " school is drained in a manner which is sanitarily perfect in every way."

An abstract of the accounts having been submitted, it was proposed by Miss Shereen M. Cursetjee, seconded by Mr. Ardasier Cursetjee Cama, and carried unanimously, that the report and audited accounts, now submitted to this meeting, be adopted and confirmed as the report and account of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

Proposed by Mr. Vundravandas Pursdotumdas, seconded by Mr. D. F. Cama, and carried unanimously, that Mrs. Scott, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. K. R. Cama, and Miss Shereen M. Cursetjee, be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

Proposed by Mr. N. R. Ranina, seconded by Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and carried unanimously, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution during the past year.

Proposed by the president, seconded by Mr. J. C. Cama, and carried unanimously, that the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., and Mr. D. R. Chichgar be elected additional directors.

The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to Miss Davies, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and Mr. D. R. Chichgar, who kindly examined the young ladies attending the institution, for their reports ; to Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of the institution ; to Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia for his assistance from time to time ; and to Miss Shereen Mr Cursetjee for her trouble in supervising the school. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—Second-Lieutenant Watling, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to the 29th P. I., and Lieutenant Webb, Northumberland Fusiliers, to the 38th B. I., as probationers for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN GATISKELL, 2nd Sikhs, to be Second-in-Command, Infantry Corps of Guides, *vice* Hammond, appointed Commandant, 3rd Sikhs.

LIEUTENANT EVATT has been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas as Wing Officer, *vice* Crawford, seconded for Burma Police.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARRUTHERS to be Commandant 21st P.I. ; Major Dyce to be Second-in-Command, but to remain seconded for staff ; and Captain Faith full to be Second-in-Command *sub pro tem.*, vice Dyce.

LIEUTENANT WEBBER, supernumerary in the 20th P.I., to be Wing Officer, on probation, in the 3rd B. I.

LIEUTENANT WATSON, supernumerary in the 11th B. I., to be Wing Officer, on probation, in the regiment, *vice* Strachey, seconded for the staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W.P.

LIEUTENANT LOWIS, supernumerary in the 22nd P.I., to be Wing Officer on probation in the regiment, *vice* Harvey, appointed to the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

LIEUTENANTS JEPHSON and JAMIESON, supernumeraries in the 6th B. I., to be Wing Officers, on probation, in the 5th B. I.

COLONEL CHATTERTON, Commanding Presidency Volunteers, has been granted six months' leave to England.

CAPTAIN NIXON, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been directed to proceed to England to take up the appointment of Adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces.

COLONEL PERRY, Norfolk Regiment, has been permitted to proceed to England on being placed on half-pay, on completion of six years' service as lieutenant-colonel.

ORDERS have been issued for the relief of fifty men of the 9th Bengal Infantry, suffering from malarial fever in the Chittagong Hills, by a detachment of equal strength from the regiment at Barrackpore.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 30th ultimo.

MONSOON PROTECTIONS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd April, enquiring whether cadjan roof are to be allowed next monsoon for the protection of chunam and other goods usually kept in the open at Mazagon and elsewhere. He states that in recent years these coverings have been allowed without question, but that in consequence of the recent fires the question is now raised. The Traffic Manager considers that as the cadjans will be merely for the protection of goods, and not for giving dwelling shelter, they should be allowed as hitherto, and he states that they can always be kept from the immediate neighbourhood of permanent buildings.

Resolution.—Cadjan roofs may be used in the manner proposed by the Traffic Manager as hitherto.

Rs. 1,45,413-11-5 were collected on account of town duty in March last against Rs. 1,93,074-13-4 in the corresponding month of 1888.

RAILWAY SIDINGS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th March, stating that the railway line before it runs into Sassoon Dock intersects a plot of Port Trust land tenanted on both side close up to the line ; that the servants of the tenants are constantly crossing the line and thus run the risk of being run over by trains. To guard against accidents, the Traffic Manager recommends that the line be protected on both sides with strong wood fencing and with a light gate at the north entrance.

Resolution.—Enquiry should be made as to the cost of barbed wire railing.

BUNDERWADA RESERVOIR.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd April, reporting that the water which leaks from the Bunderwada Reservoir accumulates on the Trustees' Santa Cruz property, and, if not stopped, may prevent tenants from occupying the land. The Acting Engineer states that he understands that the Municipality have in view measures for stopping the leakage, but [illegible] be sent to the Municipal Commissioner with a request to be so good as to inform the Trustees how long the injury to Port Trust land referred to is likely to continue.

TRANSHIPMENT.

Submitted letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 8th April, stating that the steamers of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and Florio Rubattino Steam Ship Companies bring large quantities of goods to this port from Trieste and Genoa for transhipment to their steamers trading between Bombay and China, and that the China steamers bring goods for transhipment at Bombay to their Trieste and Genoa steamers. He states that the transhipments hitherto have been made by boats, and that it is proposed in future to arrange for such transhipments to be made over the Dock quays. The Dock Superintendent states that the work will be a clear gain to the Docks, of Rs. 12,000 per annum, that the Customs difficulties have been removed, and that the agents of the Companies ask that an all round transhipment rate be charged instead of one-third of ordinary wharfage fee, as at present, which varies according to the description of article dealt with. The Dock Superintendent states that from trials that have been made he finds that 6 annas per ton is a fair average to take in lieu of the one-third wharfage, and he recommends that this rate be fixed for the companies mentioned. The only other special provision needed, is with regard to the extra fees. The Dock Superintendent explains that even if goods are, owing to the non-arrival of a steamer, retained in the sheds over the 3 free days usually allowed, no inconvenience will be experienced, except by the Rubattino or Austro-Hungarian Companies themselves, and he asks that the rule regarding extra fees be altered to meet the case.

Resolution.—Cargo of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and Rubattino Line transhipped across the Dock quays in the manner referred to by the Dock Superintendent should be charged an all-round wharfage rate of 6 annas a ton.

Subject to the approval of Government, the following addition should be made to No. 24 of the miscellaneous charges attached to the Dock rate book :—" In the case of lines having preferential berths special arrangements may be made with the Dock Superintendent as to all such charges."

THE MARMAGAO TRADE.

Submitted letter from the Agents B. I. S. N. Co., dated 18th March, asking in connection with their Marmagao traffic that the Dock rate on ground-nuts be reduced from Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 annas per ton, pointing out that the Dock rate for coal and coke in bags is 14 annas per ton against 1 anna per ton on the bunders : asking that bales of yarn be charged the same as cotton bales.

Submitted report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 15th April, stating that the rate for exports of groundnuts is 13 annas per ton, and for imports Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$, and recommending that as the cost of handling is very similar, the import rate be reduced to 13 annas per ton as for exports. With regard to coal and coke in bags, the Dock Superintendent remarks that as the consignments are not likely to be large, and as little or no nuisance will result from coal and coke in bags, and it is easily handled, a special rate of 10 annas per ton be fixed,

With regard to twist and yarn, the Dock Superintendent points out that the imports from Europe last year amounted to 39,482 bales and that to reduce this rate to 2 as. 3 pies, which is the rate for exports, would be equivalent to a reduction of revenue of Rs. 4,318 per annum, and that to make up for this the imports from the coast would have to amount to about 30,706 bales, which is much more than can be expected. He therefore does not recommend a reduction in this rate.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government the following reduction should be made :—(1.) Groundnuts imports from Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 annas per ton. (2.) Coal and coke in bags to be charged 10 annas per ton import or export.

No reduction should be made in the rate for bales of yarn.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 26th April 1889. | For week ending 26th April 1888. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 24 | 28 |
| " " out of " | 18 | 22 |
| " transported | 16 | 10 |
| " attended to | 0 | 4 |

VESSELS USING DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 3 | 5 |
| " left | 3 | 8 |
| " remaining in Dock | 9 | 11 |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 7 | 6 |
| " left | 8 | 6 |
| " remaining in Dock | 7 | 13 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Fastnet, 1,497 tons, Captain G Hough, sailed on Saturday last for Madras with ballast.

THE s.s. Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday morning for Akyab with a general cargo.

THE s s Stella, 1,528 tons, Captain R Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE P and O Co's s s Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain C Gadd, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and China with a general cargo.

THE coasting s s Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, sailed on Saturday for Cutch and Coast, with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J W Lewins, sailed on Saturday last, for Marmargoa with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purnea, 1,256 tons, Captain A Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE s s Strathearn, 1,854 tons, Captain J M Diarmid, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs. Miss and Master Austin, and 4 children.

THE B I S N Co's Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clerk, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with the same cargo as she brought before, and a deck passenger on board.

THE s s Chura, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Akyab with a general cargo and Mr G B Brown and 2 children, as cabin passengers, from Akyab.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sails after the arrival of the English mail for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Busreh—Mr Dinabhoy Shwar, wife and son, Mr K Mashair, Mr J Motania, Mr K Bader, Mrs Jamabhoy Lalljee and friend, and Mrs Cooverbai and one son. For Kurrachee—Mrs Thavardas and friend, Major J H Neville, and Mr W Smith. For Falia—Mr Abdool Latiff Ebram. For Linga—Mr Hajee Mahomed Jaffer and Hajee Akbar. For Bhami—Mr Mahomed Rum. For Bushire—Mr Creet ; and 75 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ports.

### AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE United States man-of-war Dolphin 1,500 tons, Commander G F F Wilde, of the United States Navy, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning from Colombo. The Dolphin is a new steamer, and this is the first occasion that she has dropped her anchor in the harbour of Bombay. She was built four years ago by Messrs J Roach and Sons, of Chester and Dellaware, and is 256 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in draft. Her maximum speed is 14 knots an hour, and she has a horse-power of 2,300 tons. The Dolphin is manned by over a hundred men, composed chiefly of English and American sailors and a few others. The Dolphin has 7 guns on board. On her arrival in the harbour, she honored the British flag by firing a salute of 21 guns. She was answered from the saluting battery by a similar salute being fired. The Dolphin left Panama in December last, and had been to Australia, China, and in fact has been nearly round the world. She will stay in the harbour for a week or so, and will then set sail for New York, touching at a few ports as she goes.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Rohilla | 3511 | M. de Horne | A | P. & O. Co. |
| " Cuba | 1301 | Agnew | H J | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Inorain | 2337 | Burkill | K | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Werneth Hall | [illegible]600 | Millard | M | Edward Bates & Co |
| " Strathearn | [illegible]54 | Diarmid | N | W.&A.Graham&Co |
| " Juno | 1567 | Skinner | O | W.&A.Graham&Co |
| " Athena | 1193 | Barker | P | Thomas G. Hill. |
| " Deepdale | 1715 | Sharp | Q | John M. Heyn & Co |
| " Labourdonais | 1274 | Sibilet | Ibis | M. Maritimes & Co. |
| " C. Buchanan | 1921 | Millar | ... | F. Muir & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| " D. Balduino | [illegible] | Canepa | 3 | F. Bozzoni. |
| " Bisagno | 1499 | Cognasso | 4 | F. Bozzoni. |
| " Kashgar | 1555 | Gadd | 5 | P. & O. Co. |
| " Imperator | 2441 | Bectinger | 7 | A.-H. Lloyd's & Co. |
| " Amphitrite | 2486 | Lemesich | 8 | A.-H. Lloyd's & Co. |
| " Purnea | 2156 | Sanders | 10 | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| " Ataka | 2371 | Newel | 12 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Hopetown | 1365 | Prentice | 13 | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| " Tanjore | 1404 | G. Raffin | 15 | H. Cassum & Co. |
| " Falls of Inversnaid | 1709 | Bardo | 16 | W.&A.Graham&Co |
| " Pandora | 1781 | Costanzo | .. | A.-H. Lloyd's & Co. |
| " Busheer | 538 | Lewins | .. | B. I. S. N. Co. |

ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dolphin (s) American Man-of-War | Wilde | Colombo, April 30. |
| 5 | Peninsular (s) | Orman | London, April 12. |
| | Stella (s) | Partridge | Rangoon, April 24. |
| | Chupra (s) | Anderson | Akyab, April 19. |
| | Secundra (s) | Black | Akyab, April 18. |

DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Landoura (s) | Clark | Calcutta. |
| | Kashgar (s) | Gadd | China. |
| | Busheer (s) | Lewins | Marmagoa. |
| | Fastnet (s) | Hough | Madras. |
| | Purnea (s) | Sanders | Rangoon, &c. |
| | Hindoo (s) | Baker | Cutch, &c. |
| 5 | Strathearn (s) | Diarmid | Dunkirk. |
| | Imperator (s) | Becktinger | Trieste, &c. |
| | Purulia (s) | Houstoun | Karrachee, Persian Gulf & Busreh. |

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
30 Ethiopia s ........ Warrington .. Singapore, April 17.
Pachumba s ........ Macfadyen .. Rangoon, April 22.
May.
1 Lyndhurst sp .... Martin ........ Liverpool, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

April 30.—Steamers Madras and Clan Macpherson. Ships Glenorchy and Bolan.
May 1.—Steamers Nantes, Bordeaux, Dorunda and Rajpootana, and Norwegian Schooner (H W K S.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May
1 Sirsa s ........ Rangoon.
2 Tibre s ........ Colombo.
Malda s ........ Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.
1 Scindia s ........ Rangoon.
Goorkha s ........ Calcutta.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Downing, Capt, MS, S.C.

MAY 3.

Ross, Capt, Bl, late Border Regt, on retirement, from Amritsar.
Money, Capt, Bl, C I Horse, on furlough, from Goona.
Francis, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo L I, on leave, from Baroda.
Milward, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusrs, on leave, from Khandalla.
Thomson, Major, Bl, 36th Sikhs, on medical certificate, to England
Von Donop, Major, Bo R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.

MAY 4.

Sexton, Col, Bo, S C, to reside out of India, from Poona
Sexton, Lieut, Bo, 6th Inf H C, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Merewether, Col, Bo R E, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Von Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 5.

Downing, Capt, Ms, S C, on leave, to England.
Sexton, Col, Bo, S C, to reside out of India.
Money, Capt, Bl, C I Horse, on furlough, to England.
Pritchard, Lieut, Government of India, A A G, C I, on leave, to England.
Head, Lieut, Bl, 2nd Norf Regt, on leave (medical certificate), to England.
Angelo, Lieut, Bl, 2nd Battn 1st Goorkhas, on leave, to England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Poona, 3rd May 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

S and M—Capt G T Jones, RE, Compy Comdr, to be Supdt of Instrn, Park and Train, vice Major Kirke, who has reverted to the Home Establishment.

Lt W A Liddell, RE, Compy officer to be Compy Comdr, vice Capt Jones, appointed Supdt of Instrn, Park and Train.

9th Bo I—2nd Lt W F Newnham, 2nd Lanc Fusrs, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 30th April 1889.

12th Bo I—Surgn J G Hojel, I M S, on general duty, Deesa Dist, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn H B Briggs, I M S.

26th Bo I—2nd Lt C M Cockraft, 1st L North Lanc Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 2nd May 1889.

With reference to G O G, No 215 of 18th April 1889, Col H B Jacob, S C, is placed on general duty at Karachi.

2nd Lt W W G Griffith, attached to the 7th Bo Infy, is attached to the 7th Bo Cavy as offg Sqdn Officer.

It is notified for information that the " London Gazettes" of the 5th and 9th April 1889, were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 3rd May 1889.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

R A—Capt E Bickford, just promoted to that rank from 9-1 C P Dw, has been posted to 4-1 N Ix Dw, vice Capt J R B Davidson seconded.

Under instructions from India Head-Qrs, it is notified that Lt-Col H M Burgess, RA, has been appointed to command the R A Sind Dist.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—Lt-Col H M Burgess to remain in England in extension from 12th April to 17th September 1889 on medical certificate.

16th Bo I—Capt H W Seymour, S C, to Kashmir, from 3rd May to 30th October 1889 on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C.

27th Bo L I (1st Belooch Bn)—Capt A L Sinclair, D S O, Staff Corps in India, from 15th Dec 1888 to 8th March 1889 on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in G O G Nos 168 and 391 of 1888.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R S Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, May 6, 1889.

1. A return match will be fired with a team of the Gloster Regiment, on the morning of Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Coorla Ranges. Conditions :—8 men a side—7 shots at 200, 500 and 800 yards each, Wimbledon marking central meeting targets and rules. Position at 200 yards, kneeling or standing, other ranges any, military. One sighting shot at each distance.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—
2. Trooper L. P. Russell is granted 6 months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Edinburgh s—11 cases aniline dye, T M Taz Khanjee.
Falls of Inversnaid s—6 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—260 kegs paints, A Abdool Hoosen ; and 40 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Bros.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—1 cask claret, G Rat.
Singapore s—20 cases wine, H Maneckjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—20 packages color, S F Bengalee.
Verona s—68 cases brandy, H Ballantine and Co.
Dago s—5 hogsheads rectified spirits D Cowasjee.
Govino s—1051 packages paint and colors, T F Bengalee.
Ganges s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Sutlej s—15 cases colors, G Moolji ; and 3 cases musical instruments, Benn Ashley and Co.
Deepdale s—8 cases plate glass, J Adamji ; 25 bottles quicksilver, R Jivraj ; 155 cases window glass, H Lalmeya ; 200 cases candles, N Chundabhoy and Co ; and 500 casks cement, Walsh Scott and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
[illegible] Rohilla s—1,000 casks cement, [illegible] cases confectionery, Dinshaw Sorabji ; 9 packages provisions, Treacher and Co ; 150 boxes candles, S A S Dawood ; 30 packages papers, and 1 case binding materials, the *Times of India.*

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—10 cases glue, T F Bengalee.
Manilla s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
R Rubbatino s—6 cases claret, B and A Hormarji.
D Balduino s—250 cases brandy and 90 cases claret, B and A Hormarji; 5 cases medicine, F Heptoola ; 50 cases brandy, 85 cases claret and 8 cases liquers, Treacher and Co ; 474 cases brandy, D Cowasji ; 397 cases brandy, W Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Chicago s—23 packages colors, T M Taz Khanji.
Apollo s—2 hogsheads rectified spirits, H Maneckji.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 140 cwts hemp, G M Dhurumsey ; 225 bales gunny rags, P Heerji ; 108 bales guny rags, L Dhurumsey; 2,000 cwt wheat, J Shejpall.
Werneth Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 20,100 dholls coir yarns, R Khetsey.
Ataka s—850 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 750 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee.
Clan Buchanan s—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 75 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts dry ginger, M Curimjee; 35 cwts pearl shells, 28 cwts fishmaws, and 40 cwts olibanum, V Poonja and Co ; 50 cwts indigo, A Nuthoo.
Ganges s—27 cwts wild mace, M Nuthoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Ataka s—198 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4 cwts gum, F Hurst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; and 2,862 cwts myrabolams, W Gurtler.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s—200 bundles cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; and 1,000 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 820 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; and 6,000 cwt wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indrani s—1,500 cwts gingelly seed, and 750 cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co ; and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Du. Baldino s—100 bales cotton and 1,210 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Hopetown s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 792 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Khif as—170 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Clio s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; and 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; and 8,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Strathearn s—1,205 cwts rapeseed and 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; and 1,006 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Robilla s—100 cwts sharkfins, and 7 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 49 cwts gum arabic, M M Essabhoy ; 26 bales twist, S Shevdatrai ; 87 bales twist, S J David ; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram ; 71 bales twist, M J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; and 48 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.
Bisagno s—350 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 35 cwts kismiss, and 50 bales twist, E L Moolchand ; 75 bales twist, A H Chinoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—70 bales twist, S J David and Co ; and 30 bales twist, S Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, the United Merchants' Co, Ld.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.**

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. and 4 p. m., respectively.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ARAB HORSE WANTED, about 14 to 14-2, must be sound and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Address, "T. W.," care of this office.

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CARRIAGE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Circular-fronted Brougham, Grand C and under-spring Barouche, Stanhope Phaeton, all with Pole and Bar. By Best English makers, just landed ex "Deepdale." Apply to HEAD & SON, Coachbuilders, Queen's Road, near Churney Road Crossing.

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WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT, by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials, would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

A LONDON QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN is desirous of going in charge of a Passenger Steamer to any European Port for free passage. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

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TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 98⅞, in anticipation, probably, of the large influx of Gold from South America, referred to in Wednesday's message ; but in Indian Government Securities there was no change, Rupee Paper, like Silver, being quoted at Thursday's rates, and Sterling Loan remaining at 109½. Five lakhs of extra wire transfers on Calcutta and one lakh on Madras were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 7-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained at Wednesday's biddings. The Exchange Banks' buying rates on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3⅞d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 87⅛ ; and Exchange on London was again a centime down, at francs 25·23.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed and Rapeseed were unchanged in position and price. Wheat also is called unchanged, and quotations for Soft White in Liverpool come unaltered ; but we note a decline of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red and in Club No. 2 in London to arrive by either route. There were 190,000 quarters less wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 1,520,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago. The week's Import of Linseed was only 1,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats steady, the day's sales having reached only 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-American remained at 6 3-16d. ; but in East Indian Cotton, Bengals, of the three classes, were 1-16d. higher, and "Fair" Coconada ⅛d. up. American arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. This afternoon the market closed dull, but Surats still steady, the day's sales aggregating but 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, and prices unchanged all round. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

The Liverpool statistics make the sales for the six days 69,000 bales, giving on an average 1,500 bales a day more than for the previous week, during which the market was closed for three days for the holidays. The Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded has amounted to 129,000 bales against 80,000 bales for the previous half week. The Imports have been 62,000 bales only, compared with 90,000 bales last week. The total Liverpool Stock has become reduced since last Friday by 17,000 bales ; but it was 42,000 bales heavier yesterday than at the same time last year, though 99,000 bales lighter than in 1887, for the corresponding week. The stock of Surats had increased by 8,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 74,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales ; while that of East Indian Cotton was greater by 35,000 bales. Our usual comparative statement given below shows the total supply to be 117,000 bales, and 275,000 bales less than for the two previous years, respectively ; while of East Indian Cotton there were yesterday 78,000 bales more in sight than last year at this time, and 40,000 bales less than in 1887. In prices there has been an advance of 3-16d. per lb. in Mid.-American during the week ending yesterday, while in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Bengals, and Hingunghat have advanced 1-16d. and Fair Coconada ⅛d. per lb. American Arrivals are 5-32d. higher for the nearer deliveries, and from 5-64d. to 9-64d. up in the intermediate positions, but for next September-October deliveries, yesterday's quotation is 15-64d. below last Friday's. The price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ⅜d. per lb. higher than at the same time last year and ½ above the quotation in 1887. In advance of ¼d. per lb. was established in 40s. Mule Twist at the beginning of the week ; and business in Manchester had been restricted by the hardening tendency of prices.

The spot price advanced another 1-16 cent. in New York on Friday, say to 11 3-16 cents, but Futures were virtually unchanged at 11·09 cents. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports sum up rather less than last year's for the same time, though they are more than double those for 1887 ; and the total figures to date, as given below, show an increase this year of 137,000 bales, and 260,000 [illegible] To-day's message from New York quotes ready Mid-Uplands unchanged at 11 3-16 cents, but makes August Futures 11 points lower at 10·98 cents. The day's Receipts at the Ports have been 3,000 bales against 4,000 bales last year and 1,400 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 28,000 | 32,000 | 13,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. | 2[illegible],000 | 25,000 | 13,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 27,000 | 25,000 | 7,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept | 5,392,000 | 5,255,000 | 5,132,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. „ do. | 2,538,000 | 2,465,000 | 2,509,000 |
| „ „ Continent „ do. | 1,788,000 | 1,641,000 | 1,633,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 398,000 | 483,000 | 408,000 |

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years, *viz.* :—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,250,000 | 2,367,180 | 2,524,890 |
| „ „ Surats | 515,000 | 466,990 | 585,170 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 872,000 | 829,680 | 971,030 |
| „ London | 20,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 |
| American Afloat | 60,000 | 48,000 | 56,000 |
| East Indian „ | 102,000 | 63,000 | 158,000 |
| | 1,054,000 | 965,680 | 1,200,030 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 6 3-16d. | 5 7-16d. | 5 11-16d. |
| „ Good Fair Dhollera | 4½d. | 4⅛d. | 4 3-16d. |
| Difference | 1 11-16d. | 1 5-16d. | 1½d. |

Following Liverpool, a quieter feeling prevailed in our local Cotton Market to-day, and though we still call prices steady at previous quotations, there has been less disposition to repeat them on the part of exporters and spinners, and we have only to chronicle a comparatively moderate business, the day's purchases having hardly exceeded 3,500 bales, of which more than three-fourths have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 219-20 ; and Karanja, at Rs. 21¼, the balance having been made up of Pachora, at Rs. 212 ; Bengals, at Rs. 209 ; Westerns, at Rs. 216½ ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT.—The discouraging tenor of advices from the other side, and few arrivals here, keep this market very quiet, and we have again to report a small day's business, but without any quotable change in rates.

SEEDS,—especially *Rapeseed*, have been in rather active request to-day, and a considerable business has been done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in a firm market. Prices for these seeds have further advanced one anna per cwt., but others are unchanged. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 6-6-6 to | Rs. 6-7 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. | „ 7-4-6 to | „ 7-5 | „ |
| Do. do. Cawnpore. | „ 6-14-0 to | „ 7-0 | „ |
| Do. Red do. | „ 6-0-0 | | „ |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,883 | bales. |
| Wheat | 34,395 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 10,556 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 11,984 | „ |
| Gingelly | 4,335 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 1,548 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 774 | „ |

FRIEGHTS.—There is very little doing, and the market is weak at previous quotations, at which tonnage is being offered without finding takers to any extent.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at our quoted rates for the mail, and at 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits for the mail of the 17th instant, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for the rest of the month, and thereafter to the 12th June, 1s. 4¼d. being quoted to the end of that month. Bank Telegraphic has again been done, for ready transfer, at 1s. 4 3-16d. We quote ready :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 4 3-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 4¼d. | „ |
| Credits | do. | 1s. 4 11-32d. | „ |
| Francs | do. | 1·72½. | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, but little business has transpired either ready or forward. We quote Fours for cash at par, and for the next account 100⅛ to 3-16 is named, while for the 30th June account 100¼ is called the rate ; but we hear of nothing being booked for that settlement. 103½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing to-day in Mill shares, but the tendency in this scrip is still downward, and the alterations in quotations which we have to make this evening are all in favour of buyers. Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,085 ; Albert Edward are down to the same extent, at Rs. 420 ; Sholapore are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 1,325 ; Mahalakshmi are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 580 ; and David, New Great Eastern, and Western India are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 545, Rs. 735, and Rs. 600, respectively. Clyesdale Dyeing are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 455. Colaba Press are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 375. Bombay Burma, first issue, are Rs. 75 down, at Rs. 3,400, and the third issue Rs. 15, at Rs. 850.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONTANARO—April 8, at Bank House, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, wife of Capt A Montanaro, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALLANTYNE—March 23, at The Lodge, St John's, Barbadoes, George M M Ballantyne, M A, Oxen, son of late James R Ballantyne, LLD, Principal of the Government College, Benares, India.

BLOMFIELD—April 12, Maj-Gen E H Blomfield, late of the Madras Army, son of James Blomfield, B D., J P, Rector of Orsett, Essex, aged 65.

BRISCOE—April 12, at Tangier, the Rev J D Briscoe, Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 40.

CRAWFORD—April 10, at Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone, Ann Edith, widow of James Henry Crawford, Bengal Civil Service.

HUDLESTON—April 16, at Erleigh, near Reading, Col W Hudleston, late of the Madras Army, aged 56.

LUARD—April 13, at Eagle-terrace, St Helier's Jersey, Mary Anna, wife of Robert Davis Luard, late of the Bombay Civil Service, 81.

MERRIMAN—April 9, at Wareham, Gertrude Percival, wife of J J Merriman, and daughter of late Maj R P Pennefather, H E I C, Bengal Cavalry.

MORGAN—April 13, Major-General O Morgan, Madras Retired.

MORGAN—April 15, at Forefield House, Lyncombe-hill, Bath, Edward J Morgan, late District Engineer, East Indian Railway, aged 58.

SHURLOCK—April 14, at Jermyn-street, St James's, William Shurlock, Surg-Major, late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, aged 72.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—April 26, at Tajpore Fy., Chuprah, the wife of J F Mackenzie, of a daughter.

PAUL—April 25, at Chunar, the wife of Victor Alfred C Paul, of a son.

PEARCE—April 30, at Sonari, Seebsaugar, Assam, the wife of Edward Pearce, of a son.

PECK—April 25, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Surgeon F S Peck, I M D, of a son.

PRICE—April 9, at 28, Mayfield Road, Grange, the wife of Edmund Price, M B, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HALDWELL—GREATOREX—April 22, at the Baptist Chapel, Bangalore, by the Rev E Marsden, Edmund Haldwell, to Ada, daughter of Major James Greatorex, Pay Master, Military Pensions, Bangalore.

DEATH.

DUNNAGE—April 28, at Dalhousie, Thomas Edward, infant son of Major Arthur Dunnage, Royal Artillery, aged 2¼ months.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1889.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with a perseverance in a good cause which there is no reason to suppose that the Government of India will consider excessive, have sent to Simla what may fairly be regarded as the last word in the discussion on the management of Government balances. They have very properly treated as closed the controversy respecting the special circumstances which brought the subject into view—namely, the sudden withdrawal last July of the proceeds of the rupee loan from the Bank of Bombay. As they say, the transaction and all the inferences connected with it are past, and in the publicity which has been given to the attendant results the object which the Committee had in view has probably been attained. We cannot, indeed, believe that the history of this transaction will be re-[illegible] that has been made against it has been influential and weighty, it has been widely and cordially supported, and there is no reason to suppose that the authorities concerned have given less than their due weight to the representations that the Chamber has made upon the subject. In regard to the general question which has been brought under consideration the case is different. Sir David Barbour devoted a chapter in his Budget to it, and though in the letter which we publish to-day reference is made only to certain contentions in Mr. Westland's note, the Chamber have re-affirmed their case in such a manner as virtually to cover those passages in the Finance Minister's statement which invited a rejoinder. There is a good deal, indeed, in Sir David Barbour's observations on this subject which claims notice. His account of the contentions with which Government have been confronted in this matter corresponds with nothing that has been put forward by responsible and accredited exponents of commercial opinion. We cannot, for example, admit the felicity of the expression that Government have been asked "in some way to come to the assistance of trade." It is in this account of the matter that the origin of the divergence between the official and the mercantile view is to be found. Government have never been asked to help trade ; what they have been asked is that they should no longer withhold from employment, at a time when it could be of the highest utility, money which they do not need for their own purposes, but which the commercial community could employ with advantage to themselves and with profit to the Government. Nor again have Government been urged by any advisers to whose counsel weight is usually attached to lend out the currency balances in a time of pressure. The facility with which these are made available for payment on Government account without the delay of actual remittance is acknowledged, and, so far as we know, no longing eyes have been turned towards the currency balances from this side of India. Lastly, the Finance Minister showed cause against a return to the old regime under which the whole of the Government spare cash was kept in the Presidency Banks. The argument was superfluous, inasmuch as no one has seriously contended that such a return should be made. It was indeed the besetting weakness of Sir David Barbour's defence of the policy of Government on this matter that he dealt almost solely with attacks upon it that needed no serious consideration from him.

The letter which we publish to-day reminds us how much may be done within the lines of an existing system. The Chamber of Commerce have never asked for such a radical change in the Treasury arrangements as the Finance Minister's contention seemed to imply, and the further the discussion has gone the more plainly it has appeared that in principle there is little real divergence between Mr. Westland, at all events, and the Chamber. Mr. Westland, in contending that Government do a great deal towards making their balances available for purposes of commerce, admits that perhaps they do not do all that they might. This practically conceded the whole case, and the concession was made the more emphatic by the detailed account which Mr. Westland gave of the working of the Treasury balances. Had the controversy been between lawyers the answer of the Chamber would have been in the form of a demurrer. "Admitting your facts," they seem to say, "even then judgment should go against you." For the central point in the case is the irreducible minimum of eight crores which the Finance Department ask for as the lowest safe working balance. Between this and the balances actually in hand there is always a margin more than ample for safety and convenience. It is true that Mr. Westland asks for an occasional margin of two crores—that is to say, at certain seasons of the year ten crores mark the limit of safety. For the purposes of this controversy, however, the ten crore estimate need not be taken into account. Eight crores, Mr. Westland admits, will suffice for a month or so, "when we know that mere efflux of time will bring a speedy recovery," but the strain would be "intolerable and probably somewhat expensive, if we were obliged to accept it from year's end to year's end as the normal condition of the management of business." The admission, even when thus conditioned, is quite broad enough to satisfy the requirements of the case. No one asks for a "year's end to year's end" liberation of the surplus balances from Treasury custody ; it is precisely the placing out of these resources "for a month or so" which Mr. Westland admits would be compatible with a safe reduction of the balances to eight crores that is asked for. And the "month or so" during which the Treasury balances are usually largest covers the period during which the requirements of the market are most urgent and surplus cash can be put out with most advantage. That the margin exists, and that it is large enough to be in great part made available for trade requirements, is the one great fact which comes out of the discussion, and for the clearness with which it stands forth we are indebted to no one so much as to Mr. Westland. As the Chamber remarks, "if the answer had been that no such margin existed, and that the full accounts of the Treasury balances were actually employed for public purposes, the discussion must have then and there terminated." The Chamber's warrant for reviving the discussion is in the fact that Government, in giving a precisely opposite answer, have justified their original intervention. It seems to us that there is no rejoinder to the case presented in the letter we publish to-day on the basis of Mr. Westland's figures. Even if we take the irreducible minimum of safety at ten crores, the fact would remain that during the five trading months of 1888 the Treasury held more than two and a quarter crores of rupees in excess of its requirements.

The only right answer to a fact of this kind would be a concession in practice to the request which has been so perseveringly put before the Government. The Chamber of Commerce has never been importunate in its representations, and we believe it would not so persistently have returned to the attack except in the consciousness of having an exceptionally strong case. Now that Government have accustomed themselves to look upon the moderate proposals that have been put before them it may be supposed that they no longer look upon them as carrying risk to the public service or as demoralizing to the banking interest. The Government are not asked to part with any portion of their absolute control over the balances. The Financial Department would in a given year decide for itself how much of the surplus balances should be offered to the market, and it would determine the proportions in which the money made available should be distributed in loans of varying duration—of thirty, or of sixty, or of ninety days. Mr. Westland says that "if advances were systematically made by Government during busy seasons there would be a tendency to reduction of the working balances of the country to an unsafe minimum, and the consequent risk of panic." With all deference to the opinion of an official who shortly before he wrote this had been the responsible head of the financial administration of India, we hold that this, if not an unlikely, would be an unnecessary outcome of the course proposed. The safe minimum having been already ascertained—ascertained too, as Mr. Westland is careful to say, by actual experience of the requirements of the Treasury—it would be easy to avoid approaching the "unsafe minimum" which presents itself to Mr. Westland's apprehension. Whether or not such a tendency showed itself would depend upon the Government themselves, and it is curious that they alone should have given expression to distrust in the ability of the Financial Department to carry out a few simple loan transactions during three months of the year without overstepping the bounds of prudence. We have more trust in the vigilance of the financial authorities than they seem to have in themselves, and do not admit that there is any likelihood of their even allowing a serious depletion of their balances. The extent and nature of the loan operations which Government are invited to undertake would be so exclusively determined by themselves that it is difficult to understand how the fears of embarrassment resulting from official indiscretion have loomed so large upon the view of eminent financial authorities. It is indeed not a little curious to find the Chamber of Commerce and others expressing a confidence in the financial foresight of the Government of India in which the latter are themselves singularly wanting. It is to be hoped that this latest representation to Government will satisfy them, not only that they themselves have furnished proof of the reasonableness and practicability of the request made to them, but that they are quite competent to guard themselves against any inconvenience that might possibly arise if they were to follow the course upon which they have been invited.

THE Government of Bombay has, we understand, declined to accede to the claim preferred on the part of Mr. Arthur Crawford through Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the Solicitors in the case, that Mr. Crawford should be re-imbursed the costs of conducting his defence before the Commission on the ground that "the costs should follow the event," the charges of corruption alleged against Mr. Crawford not having been substantiated. This contention cannot easily be made good in view of the fact that the proceedings in question resulted in the removal of Mr. Crawford's name from the list of the Civil Service and that the Government saw reason to dissent from the opinion of the Commissioners in regard to the evidence of certain of the witnesses. While, however, it cannot be held that Mr. Crawford has a right to costs on the plea put forward, there is a widespread desire that the Government should, *ex-gratia*, recognise the claim of Mrs. Crawford to at least such pension as that lady would have received had she been left a widow at any period prior to the institution of the proceedings at Poona in July last. It is to be hoped that this question, affecting so deeply the interests of an innocent party, will be decided in a merciful and generous spirit.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD has proceeded to England on board a Canal steamer which left Bombay some days since.

WE are informed that though the recent meeting at Baroda in connection with the Surat Fire Relief Fund was held with His Highness's full approval, it was not convened by the Gaekwar, but was the spontaneous outcome of the sympathy of His Highness's subjects with the sufferers by the recent conflagrations.

THE weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills shows :—Amount to be remitted during 1889-90, £14,689,900; remitted from 1st April 1889 to 27th April 1889, £1,305,400 ; balance to be remitted from 21st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, £13,384,500.

IT is considered probable that Mr. Shephard will be confirmed as Puisne Judge at Madras in the place of Mr. Kernan, who retires from Saturday last.

MR. ROSCOE MULLINS's posthumous marble bust of Sir Frank Souter, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been pronounced by a large number of Anglo-Indian and other official and private friends to be a really remarkable likeness, especially considering that the sculptor never saw his subject.

THE Admiralty have issued instructions for the composite sloop Osprey, 6 (Capt. Charles Gissing), to be paid out of commission on her return from the East India Station, upon which she has just completed her second term of service. The place of the Osprey on the East India Station is to be taken by the new third-class cruiser Cossack, 6 (Commander M'Quhae), which was despatched from England early in the present year.

MESSRS. D. BRUCE AND Co., Dundee, have just contracted with Clyde builders to construct a five-masted steel sailing vessel to carry 6,000 tons dead weight. She will be the first five-masted and the largest sailing vessel afloat.

LIEUT.-COL. D. C. ANDREW, Bengal Staff Corps, of the Survey Department, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 26th March 1889.

COL. C. J. WATSON, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Madras Infantry, has permission to retire on the 12th of June next.

MESSRS. CAIRD AND Co., shipbuilders, of Greenock, launched on Monday the Hong Kong, which is the second of our cargo steamers ordered to be built by the P. and O. Company for the Eastern trade. She is a fine vessel of 5,000 tons burden.

MR. STEPHEN PHILPOT LOW, of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament Street, Westminster, has been selected as the Liberal Unionist candidate for the Saffron Walden Division of Essex. His wide knowledge of Indian questions, especially of such as relate to the Services, remarks a home paper, will be turned to good account should he gain a seat in the House of Commons.

THE Calcutta Municipality has resolved to raise a loan of 50 lakhs on short debentures at 5 per cent. for the new road from Howrah to Sealdah.

A CYCLONE is reported to have occurred on Wednesday to the south of Sylhet, in the Fenchuganj district, which caused great damage to buildings on some of the tea plantations.

THE Euphrates, Capt. Pattison, arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th inst. from Bombay, with 904 invalids and time-expired men belonging to various corps, for Netley, Gosport, and Woolwich. She was three days behind her time, having been delayed by rough weather in the Mediterranean. Three deaths occurred on the voyage, those of Gunner Wheeler, R.H.A., Gunner J. Moon, 1st Brigade, R.A., and Private Bocock, West Riding Regt.

THE will (dated July 28, 1885) of Mr. Edgar Frederick Latour, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and of No. 17, Kensington Gardens-terrace, who died on February 17, was proved on March 21 by Gideon Colquhoun Sconce and William Sutherland Wells, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £25,000. The testator bequeaths all the money at his bankers and in the house and his trinkets, jewels, &c., to his wife, together with the use, for life, of his house and furniture, and other small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and on her death he gives £400 to the children of his niece, Mrs. Auta Dunster ; £200 to his nephew, William Young Latour ; £100 each to Georgiana Dickson and Bertie De Latour ; £500 to Marie Louise Coulbank ; £1,000 to Mrs. Caroline Ross ; and the ultimate residue between his nephews and nieces—*viz.*, Edward Joseph, Cecil, Harry, Maud, and Mabel De Latour.

MR. CHANCE has received instructions from Mr. William O'Brien to enter an action for libel on his behalf against the Marquis of Salisbury, the alleged libellous statements having been made in the course of the Marquis's late speech at Watford. The language of which Mr. O'Brien complains is the following :—"Mr. O'Brien urged upon all those who heard him that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality of which he spoke—that is to say, they should be murdered, robbed, their cattle shot and ill-treated, their farms devastated."

THE traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 27th April 1889 were :—Merchandise, Rs. 43,618 ; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 25,604 ; total, Rs. 69,252. Corresponding period last year, Rs. 19,889 ; increase 1889, Rs. 49,363. Miles open in 1889, 588 ; in 1888, 136 ; increase, miles 452.

A DISCOVERY of good-burning quality of coal is said to have been made by Mr. Paul near Kalimpong.

IT is announced that Colonel Mark Bell, V.C., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Shorncliffe. Colonel Bell is the officer of Royal Engineers who came to the front in the Ashantee War, when he was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Lord Wolseley for his gallantry in leading the scouts. He has been employed of late years in India, and has just handed over charge of the Intelligence Department at Simla. He was appointed a Queen's Aide-de-Camp in March 1887.

THE late Duchess of Cambridge's apartments in St. James's Palace, the *World* says, will be given by the Queen either to the Duke of Connaught or to Princess Beatrice. This house, which is the best in the Palace, was given to the late Duchess in 1851, after the death of King Ernest of Hanover, to whom it was granted by George III., and who kept it for more than fifty years. When the King left England in 1837 to take possession of the throne of Hanover, these apartments were given by the Queen to the Duchess of Kent, who desired to quit Kensington ; but his Majesty maintained that they had been granted to him for his life, and so he declined positively to surrender them. Lord Melbourne acquiesced in this view, after several months of very acrimonious wrangling.

SIR GEORGE WHITE, according to a home paper, has given up all idea of home service for the present. It was at one time probable that he would have accepted an Aldershot brigade, the offer having been made to him. But that was when he was applying to be relieved of his command at Mandalay on account of failing health, the work and anxiety having told on his constitution. He is now thoroughly restored, and it is likely that he will remain in India for the full period of his command, which is for five years.

AFTER attending the Liberal Unionist Conference at Sunderland on Wednesday (17th inst.), Lord Hartington visited the shipyard of Mr. James Laing, from which the steamer Mombassa was launched. This vessel has been built to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and is the largest one yet launched on the Wear, being built to carry about 4,900 tons. As the vessel left the ways she was named the Mombassa by Lord Hartington. There was a very large gathering of spectators.

THE *Deccan Times* learns that Hyderabad is to have a visit from Major Melliss in connection with the re-organisation of the military (both regular as well as irregular) of the State. Major Melliss was at Hyderabad a short time back inspecting the troops in relation to the scheme now under the consideration of the Supreme Government for utilizing the services of the levies of the Native States of India in the event of this country being involved in war.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND INDIAN FINANCE.

### PROPOSAL TO RENOUNCE THE OPIUM REVENUE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Samuel Smith brought forward a motion condemning the opium trade between India and China, and advocated the reimposition of cotton duties.

Sir John Gorst opposed the motion on financial and commercial grounds, and said that the Chinese Government must be left to deal with the opium question as affecting Chinese morality.

The motion after some discussion was eventually rejected by 165 against 89 votes.

## A NEW NEGUS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MAY 3.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that the of Shoa, who has proclaimed himself the Negus, is marching on Adowa, and that he is accompanied by the Italian Antonelli.

## KURDISH ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

### DEMONSTRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 3.

A demonstration has taken place here of five hundred Armenians, who paraded the streets and afterwards waited on Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, with a petition, giving particulars of a gross atrocity committed at the town of Much (? Kamach) by the Kurds, who outraged and afterwards burned a young girl in the presence of her parents.

The petitioners loudly demanded reparation from the Porte, otherwise it was their intention to ask Russia to annex the Province.

## UNEASINESS IN ARMENIA.

MAY 4.

Many arrests of Armenians have been made and the Turkish authorities are searching the churches and convents at Van for clues to the insurrection which, it is feared, is contemplated.

## THE FORTHCOMING PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, MAY 4.

Paris is thronged with visitors, who have arrived for the Grand Exhibition opening festival, which takes place on the 6th inst. The streets already present a most animated appearance, and general preparations are being made for the *fetes*, which are to be held to-morrow and Monday.

The League of Patriots have announced that they will abstain from all acts that would be calculated to compromise the success of the Exhibition.

## PRESIDENT CARNOT FIRED AT.

MAY 5.

President Carnot, on leaving the Elysée Palace to-day to attend the centenary *fêtes* at Versailles, was fired at by a man named Perrin, but the cartridge was blank. He was at once arrested, and on being questioned declared himself wronged, and said he fired the shot as a means of drawing attention to his case.

## SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Sir Charles Dilke has gone on a political tour in the Forest of Dean. It is believed that this presages his return to public life.

## THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has secured priority on the 31st inst. for a motion he will bring forward in the Commons on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India.

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

At yesterday's sitting of the Commission Mr. Parnell condemned the more violent speeches that had been made by Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and also the advocacy of all physical force. He admitted having declared in the Commons what was not true, *viz.*, that Secret Societies in Ireland had ceased to exist. This he did as he desired to mislead the Commons and prevent the passing of the Coercion Bill in 1881.

The account books of the Land League have disappeared.

Mr. Parnell's admission before the Commission yesterday has caused a great sensation.

## SURAT FIRE RELIEF MEETING AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, MAY 5.

At a meeting of the Parsis assembled at "Preedy Castle," the residence of Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq., Rs. 1,200 were subscribed on the spot in aid of the Fire Relief Fund for the Parsis of Surat. In addition to the handsome amount already subscribed to the general fund, another liberal sum has been also subscribed to this fund from the estate of Jehanghirjee Jamsetjee Rajkotwala, Esq.

## APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 5.

Babu Protab Chander Chatterjee, Pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, may possibly officiate for Sir Meredyth Plowden.

Mr. J. F. O'Callaghan, who arrived in India by the last week's mail, proceeds to the Khojak, to examine the progress on the tunnel before taking up the post of Consulting Engineer to Government at Simla.

General Allen Johnson vacates the post of Military Secretary in the India Office next Thursday. General Newmarch has for a long time past been marked down as his successor, but it is possible now that General Chapman, who has just reached home may be in the running.

## THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

The Statistical Committee, of which Brigade-Surgeon Muir is president and Surgeons-Major Hutcheson and Wilkie and Mr. John Eliot are members, will finish its work at Simla this week and present its report in the course of next ten days. Its special purpose has been to review and, where necessary, to re-cast the system in force of recording and tabulating statistics, which are the data of the annual imperial sanitary reports.

## BAI BHICAIJI'S SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 5.

At a meeting of his friends and admirers held to-day at Bai Bhicaiji's Girls' School, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory was presented with an address enclosed in a beautiful casket designed by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Bombay, and a pair of shawls in appreciation of the services rendered by him in building the said school with rooms for the accommodation of Zoroastrian travellers coming from out-stations. The buildings were erected in memory of his deceased wife. Mr. Khory in reply thanked the meeting in eloquent terms for the honour done him, after which the gathering separated with three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

The Khan Bahadur was also entertained to a dinner to-night, when Mr. Merwanji Cooper presided, and Mr. Rani, pleader, proposed the toast of the evening.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, officiates as Commissioner of Settlement in Agriculture of those provinces, vice Mr. J. B. Fuller, on furlough.

Mr. H. W. Steel and Mr. J. C. Williams are permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Mr. G. Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Mr. A. C. Howard, Deputy Collector, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. Wilson and Surgeon D. G. Crawford are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Reverend H. T. Ottley is posted to Bengal.

Surgeon-Major A. Adams, Residency Surgeon Western Rajputana States, is granted 89 days privilege leave.

Mr. H. A. Declosets is appointed Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, vice Mr. R. J. Declosets. Mr. F. Masotti is appointed temporarily in charge of the Belgian Consulate-General in Bombay, vice Mr. Serruys.

Mr. A. B. Patterson officiates as Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, vice Mr. A. D Carey, granted special leave for six months.

The following officers have been granted one year's leave on private affairs out of India :—Lieutenants C. Griffiths, H. Bower, and H. V. Bradley, and Lieutenants G. R. Crawford and H. F. T. Macartney a year's furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hutchins is promoted to colonel's rank and appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General of Madras, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. S. McLeod, who has vacated the appointment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Kelly, Madras Unattached List, is promoted Colonel.

The following retirements are notified :—Colonel Charles Bean and Colonel Euan Smith, Madras Infantry, and Colonel Edmond Seopoli Walcott, Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Edward Cooke Cox, Bombay Staff Corps, is transferred from half-pay list to the retired list.

Suregon-Major Thorpe, B.M.S., will act as Deputy Surgeon-General from the retirement of Surgeon-General Phillips.

Captain M. Bean, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, will officiate as Port Officer of Bombay, vice Captain Sir Henry Morland, on furlough for six months and ten days.

Captain R. D. P. Jones officiates for Captain Bean.

Captain E. H. Ensor, Indian Marine, has retired.

The services of Mr. W. P. Symonds, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

The services of Mr. R. S. T. McEwan, Barrister-at-law, from furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Poseidon from Trieste left this evening for Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4½ per cent. |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1-3⅞ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 98⅞ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 87¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67¾ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 70⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 109¼ |
| Bar Silver | 42 1-16 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | 69,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 9,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 62,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | 18,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 872,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 74,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London | 20,000 | " |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 5.—Pressure has increased during the past day over the eastern half of the Indian region and decreased in the western half. The rise is greatest in Assam and the fall is greatest in the Western Desert. Readings are highest in Lower Burma, but still relatively high and uniform ovee the Bay and along the West Coast. Winds are light and variable in the Punjab, otherwise they are unchanged, north-westerly and westerly current prevailing over the Western and Central India and southerly over the Bay and Bengal, blowing very strongly at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature is below normal in Punjab and Madras and above elsewhere, the greatest excess being in Bengal. Showers of rain are reported from the south of the peninsula, Burma, Assam, and East Bengal.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, APRIL 19.

THE Easter holidays have brought a very agreeable change in the weather, but, alas! there is no such improvement in the political atmosphere. The only difference is that the field of battle has been removed from Westminster to the country. Three days ago the heroic chairman of the Metropolitan Parliament, Lord Rosebery, addressed a meeting in the capital of the Eastern Counties, the night before last the Marquis of Hartington spoke at Sunderland, in a few days the Prime Minister will visit the West of England, and before Parliament re-assembles there is to be a great gathering of Liberal Unionists at Birmingham. The Gladstonians are taking matters more quietly than their opponents, but they probably think that the exciting events now passing in Donegal are likely to do more for the cause of Home Rule than any amount of speech-making, however pungent and brilliant in England. The battering-ram, better known as Balfour's Maiden, promises to be a veritable Godsend to the Liberals, and the only drawback to the hopes of the party is the appearance on the scene of that *enfant terrible*, Mr. Conybeare, who is as great a source of trouble to his political "friends" as the redoubtable Dr. Tanner is to the Parnellites. Public attention for the moment is pretty evenly divided between Gweedore and Birmingham. The return of Mr. J. Albert Bright by such a tremendous majority—just double what was expected by Mr. Phipson Beale's friends—has not had the effect of healing the differences between the local Conservatives and the Chamberlainites. If anything, the feud is, according to the accounts which have come up to-day, fiercer than ever, and Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the *Birmingham Post*, quoted in the London papers this morning, has added to the bitterness of the strife. It is fortunate for Mr. Chamberlain that he acted upon the advice given him, and stayed away from Birmingham until the contest was at an end. If he had appeared at any meeting in support of Mr. Bright's candidature a section of the Tories were determined to give him a reception that he would have remembered sorrowfully for a long time to come. By what is described as a "very large majority," the members of the Birmingham Conservative Association on Wednesday resolved that "pending a satisfactory explanation of the breach of faith by those who were parties with the Conservatives in the compact as to the candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill it is impossible for this Association to co-operate with the local Unionist party. It will be observed that Lord Randolph gives a flat contradiction to Mr. Chamberlain's version of the matter, and we may be tolerably certain that his lordship will not be satisfied with a simple denial, but speak out his mind very plainly. It is said, and there is no reason to doubt the statement, that Lord Salisbury is much concerned at the Birmingham imbroglio, as he fears that the quarrel will not be confined to that constituency, but may eventually break up the Unionist alliance. The Premier is doubtless aware that there are already signs elsewhere than in Birmingham that the solidarity of the Unionist party is not what some of its upholders would like to believe. The Conservatives, not altogether reasonably, are beginning to chafe under the Chamberlain yoke, and the remarkable opinion expressed to me last week by a Lancashire Tory M. P., that there is no such thing in the kingdom as a Liberal Union working man, is an indication of the feeling prevalent among the supporters of Lord Salisbury. *Apropos* of the Birmingham Election, I may mention a fact that has not been noticed by any paper here that Mr. Schnadhorst strongly opposed the bringing forward of Mr. Phipson Beale, when it was finally decided to accept Mr. J. A. Bright as the Unionist candidate. The reason given by the great wire-puller was not altogether flattering to the new member. "Mr. J. A. Bright is no politician," Mr. Schnadhorst said. "Let the Tories return him; before two years are over they will be quite tired of him." I happen to have a slight acquaintance with Mr. J. A. Bright, and while it is an exaggeration to say that he is no politician—could a son of John Bright help being a politician?—he is certainly never likely to make a position for himself in the political world. His half-brother, burly Mr. William Leatham Bright, who is an ardent Home Ruler and sits for Stoke-upon-Trent, is equally mediocre as a Parliamentarian. In appearance, attire, and speech he is more like a typical country gentleman than a Radical M.P., and yet the story goes that when his lamented father once wrote to him remonstrating against his Irish views, Mr. Leatham Bright in reply protested against "one statesman writing to another statesman" in such terms! If ever word was abused it is the unfortunate word "statesman." We shall next be having Mr. Robert Spencer, of masher-collar fame, Mr. Christopher Sykes, the prince of amphitryons and the amphitryon of the prince, and Sir George Baden Powell, the most pushing of politicians styling themselves statesmen!

The Liberal victory in Rochester was one of the surprises of politics. Although the Opposition were fortunate in their choice of a candidate and in the circumstances that brought about the contest, the most sanguine of them hardly ventured to anticipate that their man would actually win. The best they hoped for was that the adverse majority would be materially reduced. It appears that the Unionist alliance in Rochester is scarcely more satisfactory than in Birmingham, for we have it on the authority of Dr. Vincent Bill, a prominent Liberal Unionist, that many "anti-Gladstonians supported Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen rather than secede, even temporarily, from the bulk of the Liberal party," while the gentleman who proposed or seconded the nomination of the Liberal candidate some time ago resigned the chairmanship of the party because he disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy! Lord Hartington, when speaking at Sunderland rather boastingly of the Birmingham election, was reminded by a voice in the audience of the Unionist reverse in the Kentish Cathedral Borough. Beyond remarking that he did not think "a majority of 75 at Rochester will balance equally with the majority of 3,000 at Birmingham," Lord Hartington thought it advisable to say nothing. It is said by men of both parties, who have visited Rochester during the past week, that Colonel Hughes-Hallett's popularity with the inhabitants generally is as great as ever, and that they are really very sorry that, owing to the exigencies of party and the persistence of Mr. Stead, they have been obliged to part with him. This seems to show that the defeat of Alderman and ex-Sheriff Davies was not quite so much an "act of purgation," as the Unionists, in default of a better explanation, are affirming. I remember speaking some weeks ago to Mr. Belsey, a former Liberal candidate for the Borough and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's right-hand man in the recent fight. Mr. Belsey was then by no means hopeful, and seemed to think that the issue would be decided by the length of his opponent's purse rather than by the merits of the rival candidates, or the political question of the day.

Mr. Goschen's holiday this year will not be spoilt by the criticisms on his Budget. Of course, there is a certain amount of grumbling, but it is practically confined to his own side, and his critics are like the income-tax payers. They do not agitate, they do not parade the streets, they do not choose the hero of the anti-wheel tax agitation to move the House of Commons. There may be perhaps a few imprecations at the breakfast table when the tax has been imposed, and another imprecation when it has to be paid, but otherwise no cries arise from them to attempt to move the bowels of compassion of the House of Commons, while the Liberals are delighted at what they consider the *coup de grace* given to the differential death duties by the addition of 1 per cent. to the duty on estates of £10,000 and upwards whether consisting of realty or personalty, the Conservatives are complaining more in sorrow than in anger that it is no use having their party in power if this sort of thing continues. A pathetic protest has been urged by a gentleman who describes himself as "one of those who are striving to leave something like £10,000 by way of provision for their families." He asks the Legislature to bear in mind that while not many years back such a sum would have produced £500 a year, he will be a clever trustee who can now gather in over £300. "And yet," he desparingly adds, "it is proposed further to tax our widows and orphans, and this not by a body of socialists, but by a professedly Conservative Government." The "poor brewers" are by no means pleased with Mr. Goschen's slight addition to the beer duty, but they will have to accept the situation. No doubt, they could have got up a demonstration on Easter Monday—they are not altogether novices in this form of agitation—but prudence has not altogether forsaken them. They have apparently pondered over Mr. Labouchere's words on Monday night. "Hon. gentlemen opposite," said the senior member for Northampton, "ought to thank their stars that they had the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in office, for if they fell into the hands of the Opposition they would fare very much worse."

There were two passages in Mr. Goschen's interesting statement of special interest to people in India on Indian tea and on the obnoxious Silver Plate Duty. Here is what he said with regard to the prospects of the tea industry :—"I explained last year that the Indian tea is to a great extent superseding China tea—at all events it is competing with it to a constantly greater extent—and the Indian tea is so much stronger than the China tea, that one pound of that tea goes further and a larger number of cups of tea may be drunk, notwithstanding the falling off in the revenue from tea and the consumption per head. This is the explanation on which those who advise me insist as absolutely correct, and while great benefits have been derived by India from the export of tea, there is little doubt that it has affected our revenue." It is fortunate for India that Manchester is not interested in the tea industries. Even as it is we cannot be quite sure that we shall not before long have the Lancashire Chambers of Commerce with Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., at their head, clamouring for an increase of the duty on tea imported from our Eastern possessions on the grounds mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer! On the subject of the silver plate duties, Mr. Goschen said that he should have wished to abolish them in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, but he reminded the Committee that this not only involved the loss of the tax but "possibly" the payment of a heavy drawback. "I have not," he went on to say, "the means at my command for doing so, and I am not prepared to impose fresh taxation to carry out the abolition of this tax. I must not indicate the relief I should like to give in some other quarters lest I should excite hopes which I may not be able to fulfil. But I sincerely trust that, having had two years' running to deal with abnormal expenditure, in the coming financial year I may have the gratification of proceeding to some readjustment of taxation which will give relief where it is due." Mr. E. J. Watherston, the jeweller and silversmith of Pall Mall, East, who leads the Opposition against these duties, does not regard Mr. Goschen's "implied promise" to deal with this question in the Budget of 1890 as altogether a matter of satisfaction. He thinks that the silversmiths' trade will in the meantime be paralysed, as no one who is not absolutely obliged will care, especially towards the end of the financial year, to buy goods which may be subject to an immediate deterioration of value of from 12½ to 20 per cent. You in India will for another reason be sorry to find that the duties have not been abolished this year.

As the anniversary of the death of Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, fell this year on Good Friday, it was thought appropriate to advance Primrose Day by twenty-four hours. My own observation and that of some of my friends shows that the pretty flower was not so generally worn in town as usual. I passed through some of the principal thoroughfares of the West End in the afternoon and was surprised to meet so many persons primroseless. The proportion of women and girls who wore the flower was much larger (almost double) than in the case of the opposite sex. A friend of mine, who lives in a popular suburb in Tory Kent, tells me that when he came into town in the morning there was not a single primrose in his crowded compartment nor, so far as he could see, in the whole train. This is very strange, as the suburb is one where the floral emblems could easily have been obtained, and the immense majority of the passengers were probably staunch Conservatives. By the way, I see that wicked Mr. Labouchere in his paper has nicknamed the ladies of the Primrose League "Brimstone Dames." They will probably make him suffer for his ungallantry when he appears before his constituents for re-election.

Mr. Parnell, who has at last decided upon the amount of damages he will claim from the *Times*, namely, £100,000, and commenced proceedings in the English Courts, must find his present position, when almost everybody wishes to do him honour, about as trying as his former ostracism by London Society was vexatious. The other night the Irish leader was entertained at dinner by Mr. Gladstone at his house in James Street, near Buckingham Palace, the wife of your former Governor-General, Lord Ripon, being among those invited to meet him. A story is current at the political clubs that the Prince of Wales is shortly to have an opportunity of making Mr. Parnell's acquaintance at dinner, and His Royal Highness, who is a careful and accurate student of the times, is said to have been dissuaded with difficulty from going down to the Palace of Justice in the Strand to hear Sir Charles Russell's peroration. Perhaps we may hear before many months are past that Lord Salisbury has been asked, say by his former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carnarvon, to meet Mr. Parnell at dinner. It is, I suppose, generally known that although other leading peers frequently visit the House of Commons, the present Prime Minister never by any chance goes there. If he had been, like Lord Rosebery, for example, in the habit of looking in at the Commons Chamber, Lord Salisbury could never have said, as he did on a recent occasion, that he did not know Mr. Parnell by sight, and that, so far as he was aware, he had never set eyes upon him. Perhaps the greatest compliment that has been paid to the Nationalist chief since the Pigott collapse is the resolution adopted yesterday by a majority of the Lord Provost's Committee, recommending the Town Council of Edinburgh to confer the freedom of that city on Mr. Parnell. Liberals are saying that if Lord Salisbury had not previously seen cause to regret his recent allusions to the forgeries, he must have done so after reading Lord Hartington's Sunderland speech. The Whig leader congratulates Mr. Parnell on the result of the Special Commission, so far as the *fac-simile* letters are concerned, and plainly stigmatises the particular letter on which the pending action against the *Times* is founded as a "wicked and base forgery." The present intention of the authorities of Printing House Square is to fight—a compromise, except on ruinous terms, is not possible.

Sensational paragraphs have recently appeared in some of the papers about a great social scandal. It was said, among other things, that the House of Lords would be asked to pass in secret a Bill dissolving a marriage that fluttered certain dovecots when it took place. The case, we were informed, was of such a nature that it could not be dealt with, under the ordinary law, in the court presided over by Mr. Justice Butt. It is now rumoured that the parties have agreed upon a private separation. Such a course seems the wisest one to adopt if the facts bear any resemblance to the reports current for some time past.

On the whole, the English papers have fought shy of the Crawford decision. The Liberal papers especially have held their peace. Excepting the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I cannot call to mind a single Liberal newspaper of eminence which has expressed an opinion. And the paper I have mentioned speaks with two voices—at least one voice is heartily in favour of Lord Reay, commending him most warmly; the other speaks with bated breath. The *St. James's Gazette* writes more moderately than could have been expected. To the *Times* it is reserved to be as inconsistent in consistency as Milton's Archangel's "honour rooted in dishonour stood." It cannot complain of the justice of the decision. Indeed, that decision is acclaimed. Nevertheless, Lord Reay is altogether wrong. Knowing what he did know, His Excellency ought not to have waited for a hint from headquarters, to say nothing of a calmly-considered decision, but should have dismissed Mr. Crawford forthwith! This, mind you, is from *The Times*, whose animadversions on Lord Reay for withholding the Report from the accused will, for their violence, never be forgotten. The *Globe*, which likewise cannot say anything against the decision itself, falls foul of the Indian subordinates, makes no allowance for the influence which such a man as Mr. Crawford would possess over them, and also assails, with much bitterness, Lord Reay, actually crying out for his recall! All this would be very foolish if it were not so unmistakeably plain that the real object of the tactics pursued is to divert attention and thought from Mr. Crawford by raising a dust concerning others in which his pleasant but heedless personality will gradually but really fade from view. These various statements will, no doubt, be taken for what they are worth, and will not seriously concern Lord Reay or any other of the parties so maliciously assailed. The Governor of Bombay may rest assured that the approval which Lord Cross expresses of his conduct really represents the opinion of everyone in England, for whose good thought he at all cares. I see Mr. Baumann has a notice in the order-book of the House of Commons, to call attention to the case of Mr. Crawford and to move a resolution. Notice was given before the decision of the Secretary of State was made public. There is one passage in Lord Cross's despatch which calls to mind the decision of the Secretary of State in another case that attracted some attention a year or two ago. His lordship says :—"With regard to the charges of corruption, whatever might have been my opinion if I had been called upon to decide this matter upon the printed evidence alone, I feel bound to attach great weight to the fact that they have been inquired into by a very strong Commission, the members of which, during a sitting of no less than 67 days, had the advantage (which neither the Government of Bombay nor the Secretary of State could have) of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and that in their opinion none of the charges of corruption are established. That being so, I am not prepared to overrule the Commissioners as to any of these charges, and I have decided not to disturb their finding on them so far as it concerns Mr. Crawford personally." His lordship has evidently profited by the criticism that was passed on his action when he so light-heartedly overruled the conclusions arrived at by the Commission who had "the advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses" in the unfortunate Cambay case. In reply to my inquiries as to whether Mr. Crawford after Lord Cross's decision would be entitled to draw his pension, I am informed that unless Lord Reay chooses to grant a subsistence allowance, the late Commissioner will not receive any pension.

Some idea of the view taken of the case in official circles may be gathered from the following comments with which a distinguished Anglo-Indian favours me :—"Nothing," he writes, "could be more just, merciful, sound, and altogether righteous than Lord Cross's decision. The *Times*, I am glad to see, has lowered its tone, and come down as gracefully as was possible from its high horse. But it is still spiteful. It is all rubbish saying that Lord Reay constituted himself a court of appeal. The Governor in Council is a constituted court of appeal, and Lord Reay was bound to review the decision of the Commission. The *Times* talks also of Lord Reay's decision being overruled by Lord Cross. Nothing of the sort. Lord Cross in effect entirely upholds Lord Reay. Lord Cross has held the balance most evenly between the Commission and the Government of Bombay, and Lord Reay comes out of the affair with all honours." I may perhaps be allowed to take credit to myself for having telegraphed you four days before the despatch was laid upon the table of the House of Commons that Lord Cross's decision was adverse to Mr. Crawford. The same information reached one other journal, the enterprising *Manchester Guardian*, later, but no other paper obtained any inkling of the result until the official papers were made public.

## THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Company on Saturday night produced Offenbach's comic opera "La Fille da Tambour Major" at the Gaiety Theatre. It was the general impression, we believe, until Saturday's performance was announced that the engagement of Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr. Charles Harding with the Stanley Company had ceased, but from the manner in which the public continued to turn out notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, thereby showing their high appreciation of the popular manager's desire to please his patrons by the engagement of two such talented artistes, Mr. Stanley has not yet seen any reason why he should bring the season to a close, and indeed the company may go on occupying the Gaiety boards for some weeks to come yet. On Saturday night the house was again filled with a large and enthusiastic audience. "La Fille de Tambour Major" is a lively piece, and, like the whole of Offenbach's operas, has some most charming music in it. Miss Gracie Plaisted played the title *role* and Mr. Chas. Harding that of Capitaine Robert. In the first act—a convent scene—Miss Gracie Plaisted played the blushing school girl charmingly and sang "The Confession" (Ora pro me) in her usual bright and sparkling style. To "Enough, enough, now let's be gone" the finale to the first act, the chorus of which runs more or less through the whole opera, Miss Plaisted lent her voice effectively. The vocal waltz of the second act was very prettily rendered. Miss D. Childs as La Duchesse Della Volta and Mr. R. Stephenson as the Marquis Bambini played their parts admirably, although Mr. Stephenson perhaps displayed his high jumping propensities a little too markedly. "A jewelled throng," rendered by Miss N. de Lorme, in the second act, greatly took the audience, and "When soldiers marched," sung by Miss Plaisted, was vociferously encored. The piece seemed to drag somewhat at the end of the act, until Mr. W. Driscoll (Le Duc Della Volta) came on and "focussed" everything and everybody through a huge pair of pince-nez. Driscoll is an old favourite, and his part fitted him to a nicety. In the third act Miss Plaisted sang "The Little Jehu" in a manner that drew forth shouts of encore after encore, but unfortunately Miss Plaisted did not feel disposed to respond, and the play was proceeded with. The last scene of the fourth act was really a treat and was thoroughly appreciated. Bombay does not often see a full brass band marching the stage. It was a grand success, and will, no doubt, be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Mr. Harding's *role* was new to him, but apart from being a little out of voice, he acted with great feeling. Mr. F. Fletcher as Montbabor (Tambour Major) played his *role* admirably. It seemed strange that the hardy old soldier of Saturday night's performance and Mrs. Gutter Snipe, of the "Hansom Cab Mystery," played some nights ago, could have been one and the same person. Miss L. Schlericka, as Claudine, made a charming little Vivandiere. The peace will be continued for some nights, and is well worth seeing before the programme is again changed.

## THE SURAT FIRE RELIFE FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday last on account of the above fund :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Goculdas Tejpal Mumbadevi Anglo-Vernacular School | 60 |
| Mr. Heerjeebhoy Bomonjee Warden | 25 |
| Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy | 125 |
| Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy | 1,000 |
| The Manager, Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld. | 60 9 3 |
| Total Rs. | 1,270 9 3 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | 72,521 5 9 |
| Grand Total Rs. | 73,791 15 0 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd May, 1889.

*Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·848 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·7 |
| Dew Point | 75·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·764 |
| of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.) | 89·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 77·1 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | NW, E, WNW, NW, WNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 207 |

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is reported that the Imperial German line of mail steamers now running from Brindisi via the Suez Canal to the East is shortly to cease calling at Brindisi and is to run from Salonica to Port Said instead. This would be in connection with a new Oriental Express, which it is proposed to run from Hamburg, by Berlin and Oderburg, to Pesth, there to join the existing mail train. The change, it is anticipated, would effect a saving of at least eighteen hours, not only for the North German, but also for the English mails to the East.

## THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Vyner's Minthe | 1 |
| Mr. E. Benzon's Wrinkle | 2 |
| Lord Cadogan's Polka | 3 |

The race for the One Thousand Guinea Stakes one of the most important events in the Newmarket Spring Meeting, was run on Friday with the above result. The race is for three-year-old fillies, and the prizes are made up of subscriptions of one hundred sovereigns each, the owner of the second receiving two hundred sovereigns, and the third saving his stake. The three prize winners do not bear familiar names, none of them having done anything worthy of special mention as two-year-olds at last season's races.

Minthe, which secured first honours on Friday, is a b. f. by Cambello *ex* Mint Sauce, and her owner, Mr. Vyner, may be congratulated on scoring his first win with her. Minthe is recorded to have contested, as a two-year-old, five races last season, but in none of them did she perform any very wonderful feat. The best appearance she made was in August in running for the Prince of Wales Stakes at the York Autumn Meeting. There she was the favourite, but disappointed her backers by coming in a bad third, Mr. E. Lascelles's Minthorpe winning by a length, and five lengths dividing Minthe from Mr. J. Lowther's Workington, which secured second place. At Newcastle and Gosforth Park Meeting she contended for the Seaton Delavale Plate, and only reached the post fourth. Then, as the season advanced, she seemed to fall off. In the month of September at Derby she tried for the Champion Foal Stakes, and fell back to the fourth place. Later on she broke down badly. At the Newmarket Second October Meeting she came in second last in a field of fourteen, and at Newmarket Houghton Meeting ended the season by bringing up the rear. Friday's performance, therefore, goes a long way in making up for the misfortunes of last year, and it is to be hoped it may prove a happy augury of the future.

Wrinkle, a b. f. by Muncaster *ex* Jennie Wrinkle has a very poor record of the past against her name. Indeed, last year she gave little promise of taking so early this season, and in so important an event, the position she did on Friday. At her two opening races of last year, running in each case against what could not be termed a small field, she came in last. She finished up the season's running by doing somewhat better, G. Chaloner managing at the Liverpool Autumn Meeting in November to take her past the winning post fourth.

Polka, although only securing third place on Friday, seems to be as promising an animal as any, and if pedigree goes for anything, she certainly comes of a very superior stock. She is a b. f. by Galopin *ex* Mazourka, and is a half sister to Pioneer, which secured third place in the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday. Polka, however, had not done anything before, and so her maiden race may be considered a success.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of the winners in the One Thousand for the last twenty years :—

1869 Duke of Beaufort's Scottish Queen, by Blair Athol.
1870 Mr Jos Dawson's b Hester, by Thormanby.
1871 Baron Rothschild's b Hannah, by King Tom.
1872 M Lefevre's b Reine, by Monarque
1873 Lord Falmouth's b Cecilia, by Blair Athol.
1874 Mr Launde's ch Apology, by Adventurer.
1875 Lord Falmouth's b Spinaway, by Macaroni.
1876 Count Lagrange's ch Camelia (b) by Macaroni.
1877 Lord Hartington's b Belphœbe, by Toxophilite.
1878 Lord Lonsdale's ch Pilgrimage, by The Earl or The Palmer.
1879 Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune, by Adventurer.
1880 Mr T E Walker's b or br f Elizabeth, by Statesman.
1881 Mr W S Crawfurd's ch f Thebais, by Hermit.
1882 Mr W S Crawfurd's ch f St Marguerite, by Hermit.
1883 Mr C J Lefevre's b f Hauteur, by Rosicrucian.
1884 Mr Abington's b f Busybody, by Petrarch.
1885 D of Westminster's ch f Farewell, by Doncaster.
1886 Duke of Hamilton's b f Miss Jummy, by Petrarch.
1887 Duke of Beaufort's ch f Reve d'Or, by Hampton.
1888 Mr D Baird's b f Briar-root, by Springfield.
1889 Mr Vyner's b f Minthe, by Cambalio.

## THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

PRINCE SAMATSINGJEE presided over the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution on Saturday afternoon. The pupils went through various exercises, which were very creditable to them. One of the items on the programme was the reading of the annual report by the honorary secretary, Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel. It appeared from the report that there are at present 104 pupils in the institution. A drill class was opened last year, but as the students did not regularly attend it, it was discontinued in May 1888. In January however, arrangements were made with the Principal of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution to send some of its advanced pupils to receive training in drill, free of charge, provided the students regularly attended the class. About 100 students have joined the class, and are taking advantage of the exercise, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata defraying the entire cost. Mr. Nasarwanji P. Cama and Mr. R. M. Chichgar, an old medallist of the institution, were appointed examiners this year, and they stated in their report that on the whole they had every reason to believe that the Bombay Gymnasium was an institution of which the city might well be proud. If any proof were required of the excellence of the institution, it was found in the healthy, robust, and muscular bodies of several of the students who had appeared before them for examination. After an existence of thirty years, the Committee have now been able to find a permanent habitation for the institution, through the munificence of Sir D. M. Petit. He has given Rs. 11,000, on condition that Rs. 6,000 be devoted towards the construction of the building and the interest only on Rs. 5,000 be used towards the maintenance of the institution. Some correspondence took place between the committee and the Government on the subject of a permanent building for the institution, with the result that Government gave the committee a plot of ground admeasuring about 1,600 square yards in the rear of the Elphinstone High School, free of charge, Rs. 7,500 being also paid as a grant-in-aid towards the building fund. The work of designing and constructing the building has been, at the request of the committee, given to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. Plans and estimates are now being prepared, and the work will commence as soon as practicable. The Committee tendered their very best thanks to Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, for his good offices in the matter of providing a permanent building for the institution. The Committee also express their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C. I. E., for putting the Institution on a sound permanent footing. It was the late Mr. Merwanjee Nasarvanjee Bhownagree, who had established the institution, which is now brought to its present state of efficiency and permanency, chiefly through the exertions and personal influence of his son. The new building will be called after Sir Dinshaw's name. The trustees of the new building will be Messrs. K. R. Kama, Framjee T. Mirza, B. B. Patel, M. M. Bhownagree, and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit. The Nasarwanjee Cowasjee Kerawalla gold medal has been awarded this year to Merwanjee Hormusjee Noria, and the J. N. Petit silver medal to Sorabjee M. Motisha. The total funds of the institution at the end of the year was Rs. 5,802.

Prince Samatsingjee, after distributing the prizes, made a few suitable remarks, thanking the Government, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and others who had liberally aided the institution. He added that the energetic honorary secretary, Mr. Patel, also deserved thanks for his exertions on behalf of the institution. (Applause.)

Mr. K. R. Kama proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Prince Samatsingjee then intimated that he would give a donation of Rs. 25 for distributing sweetmeat among the pupils of the gymnasium.

The proceedings here terminated.

LORD DUFFERIN is building a composite yacht at Wivenhoe.

A TERRIBLE double tragedy was discovered on Saturday night, 13th ult., when the train known as the Lincoln mail from Nottingham stopped at Trent. Two young people residing at Derby—Robert Feron, a well-connected Belgian, and Lillie Bamford, said to have been an actress—were found dying, both having been shot through the head. They were conveyed to Derby, but Feron expired on the way, and the girl only survived a few minutes after reaching the infirmary. The deceased had been sweethearts, and no cause for the tragedy is assigned, beyond the fact that they had determined to die together.

## UNEMPLOYED TREASURY BALANCES.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th April, 1889.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce Simla.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 234 of 12th January, replying to this Chamber's letter of 4th October 1888, respecting the withdrawals of a portion of the Government balances from the Bank of Bombay in July last, and a suggestion that Government might, in periods of monetary stringency, utilise such margin of its unemployed treasury balances as could be safely dealt with, in making short loans to the Presidency and Exchange Banks on the security of Government Paper.

2. My Committee desire me to express the thanks of the Chamber for the promptitude and courtesy with which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has discussed their suggestions, and even should the correspondence lead to no result, they consider that the information afforded in Mr. J. Westland's able "Note on the Management of the Government Balances" has been of decided public interest and advantage.

3. In so far as regards the withdrawals of the proceeds of the last Rupee loan from the Bank of Bombay, the Committee acquiesce in the desire expressed by Government that the discussion should terminate. The transaction and all the influences connected with it are past, and in the publicity which has been given to the attendant results the object which the Committee had in view has probably been attained. But further consideration, aided by the perusal of the letter and its annexure now under acknowledgment, does not lead them to alter their views as to the desirability, both in the interests of Government and the trade and commerce of the country, of utilizing the surplus treasury balances in the manner previously suggested, and they, therefore, respectfully crave permission to recur to the subject.

4. In the first place, the Committee venture to think that some misapprehension exists as to the exact nature of the Chamber's proposals. In Mr. Westland's Note, as also in the covering letter, it is, to a certain extent, assumed that, in speaking of the unemployed balances, the Chamber had suggested that the entire Treasury balances should be liberated for trade uses, but in their letter of 9th August the Committee explicitly stated that they were aware a large floating balance was required for public purposes, and their suggestion was that only the unemployed portion should be turned to profitable account. And again in their second letter of 4th October, they merely proposed to deal with "such sums as Government safely had available."

5. This manifestly could only be taken to mean the margin of funds, if any, remaining unused in the hands of Government after providing for all requirements, actual or contingent, and if the answer had been that no such margin existed, and that the full amount of the treasury balances were actually employed for public purposes, the discussion must have then and there terminated. So far from this being the case, however, my Committee respectfully submit that the figures given in Mr. Westland's Note are practically in accordance with, and support those quoted by the Chamber. The difference such as it is, indeed, goes to strengthen—rather than weaken—the position which the Committee assumed, as they took the total treasury balances during the three previous years as having fluctuated between 10½ crores and 13¼ crores of rupees, of which they expressed the belief some considerable portion could be made available for trade purposes if such course were ultimately deemed advisable. The statement given in paragraph 11 of the "Note" is for two years only, but it shows that in that period the total balance was never below 1,030 lakhs, while it once touched 1,541 lakhs, the average of the five months, February to June inclusive, taking both years together, being 1,235 lakhs. Against this Mr. Westland demonstrates that a minimum sum of 8 crores is required to work the finances of the country with an occasional margin of two crores. In other words, between February and June of 1888 and 1887 respectively, the Finance Minister was in a position to have given out from 435 to 235 lakhs of rupees, on which a high average rate of interest could have been earned to the benefit of Government, and in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, to the great advantage of the general trade of the country.

6. In Mr. Westland's Note, paragraph 15, it is stated that the amount available for loans at the Presidency towns rarely exceeds 200 lakhs, but presumably the period during which the maximum figure would be reached would be during the months just mentioned when the largest collections of revenue are made, and if so, the average sum available would probably, even on this showing, exceed the minimum of the two figures deduced as above from the tabular statement. It is not going too far, my Committee think to say therefore that 2½ crores may be taken as generally serviceable for other than Government purposes from February to June of each year, and that sum, equivalent as it is to about four-fifths of the accommodation which the Bank of Bombay is able to afford the public during the busy season of the year, would have a most important and beneficial influence on the chief money markets throughout India during the period indicated.

7. As the facts which Government had been good enough to place at the disposal of the Chamber thus clearly show that there would be no insuperable difficulty in giving effect to the suggestions which the Committee have ventured to offer, they regret that the decision which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appears to have arrived at on general principles is likely to preclude the opportunity of a trial being accorded to them. Had that been possible, my Committee feel convinced that many of the objections urged would prove theoretical and disappear in practice. What occurred fifteen years ago for instance can scarcely be taken as a certain guide to probable results, now under totally different conditions. At that time the Government balances were virtually left in the hands of the Presidency Banks who had learned—wrongly no doubt—to deal with and depend upon them when occasion required very much as if they were ordinary banking liabilities. The suggestions of the Chamber, however, involve no such risk, as it is not proposed to dispense with the control which the Reserve Treasuries give over the surplus balances, but merely that when the officials controlling Government finance find they have certain amounts which are not needed for public purposes for sixty, thirty, or even fifteen days, they should be prepared to place them at the disposal of the trade of the country for one or other of these periods—if the trade of the country is calling for the facility—on a perfectly secure basis. It must not be forgotten that in 1874 the system of telegraphic Council drafts had not been adopted. Since their introduction they have acted as a safety valve to the money market rendering the possibility of a financial crisis much more remote than when the banks had to depend on mail remittances or importations of silver to meet their liabilities, and from this cause alone the Committee of the Chamber consider that the course they propose would be unattended by many of the objections which might fairly have been entertained a few years ago.

8. Nor can my Committee coincide in the view which paragraph 5 of letter No. 234 gives expression to that "*if advances were systematically made by Government during the busy season there would be a tendency to reduction of the working balances of the country to an unsafe minimum, and the consequent risk of panic*" and that "*Banks would also be increasingly anxious to profit by such loans, and tempted to enter upon speculative operations with the resources placed at their disposal by the State, allowing their own reserves to fall below the limit of safety.*" This opinion, the Committee respectfully submit, embodies to some extent a misconception of the true character of the Chamber's proposition, inasmuch as advances on Government Paper could scarcely be called placing the resources of the State at the disposal of the Banks, nor would it be unjustificable on the part of the Banks, or at all exceeding the legitimate limits of safe banking, to utilise their holdings of Government Paper temporarily in the ordinary course of business, Banks invest in securities like Government Paper, with this distinct purpose in view, and instead of adding to their resources by taking advances upon it, they would merely be rendering them liquid and available. The same thing, my Committee are of opinion, would hold good regarding the working balances of the country at large, as the money advanced on Government Paper would not leave the country, but would only be disseminated for a time to be returned to the Government Treasuries when the demand for it subsided.

9. To the anticipation that advances of the nature proposed by the Chamber would be an objectionable competition with the Presidency Banks, the Committee would not be disposed to attach undue weight. From the relations which they have with Government the Presidency Banks are, no doubt, in a certain degree *quasi* public institutions, but they are nevertheless worked, so far as profit goes, for the sole benefit of their shareholders, and it is only therefore under very exceptional circumstances that they will be likely to avail of the facility afforded by Government of borrowing from the treasury at their published rates of discount. By that time the money market might have attained a state of stringency directly injurious to commerce, and which the proposals of this Chamber are intended to mitigate or remove. This may explain itself more readily to Government from the fact that since the Chamber last had the honour of addressing Government on the subject there was a considerable interval during which the Bank of Bombay practically refused to advance upon Government Paper—so far as trade purposes were concerned—on any terms. This state of things is undeniably infrequent, but that it should prevail at all at a time when business was active and sound and general credit good, shows, my Committee consider, that the privilege extended to the Presidency Bank of borrowing from the treasury at their published rates of discount is not adequate for the legitimate requirements of trade, and not sufficiently elastic to prevent extreme financial stringency under ordinary trade pressure.

10. The Committee of the Chamber trust that the importance of the subject will be accepted as sufficient excuse for their venturing to discuss it at length with Government, and they hope that if His Excellency the Governor-General in Council does not find it practicable to accept the proposals of the Chamber in their entirety, he may yet be able with the aid of his financial advisers to suggest some acceptable mode which would enable the country to derive some economic benifit from the large sums periodically withdrawn from circulation for Government purposes. On one point there can scarcely be two opinions, and my Committee say so with all due deference, that is, that a great share of the influences which combine to cause the wide fluctuations in the value of money in India at different seasons proceeds from the financial system which withholds a large sum from circulation when trade requirements are most active, and allows it to find its way into employment when the commercial demand for money has slackened. It behoves all interested in the prosperity of the country to use every endeavour to obviate this drawback, and it is with this purpose in view that my Committee have thought it right again to approach you.

11. In conclusion, I am to state that the delay that has occurred since the receipt of your last communication has arisen from a wish on the part of my Committee not to press for the further consideration of this intricate and troublesome problem till there was less strain on the time of those more directly connected with the financial affairs of Government.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.

## THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

The following Government Resolution on the report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1887-88 has been issued in the Revenue Department :—

In consequence of a temporary cessation of the export of opium from Baroda, the number of chests weighed and passed at the scales at Ahmedabad was little more than a third as large as in the previous year. The number passed at the Ajmere scales was very small, and the work of this Agency seems to have been almost entirely transferred to that at Mandesar, which, together with that at Jowra, were the only Malva Agencies from which the exports were greater than in the previous year. The total exports from all the scales combined were only 38,462 chests as compared with 40,935 in 1886-87. Of these the exports to parts of India other than the Bombay Presidency were 1,186½ chests, or almost exactly the same as in the previous year, and the fluctuations in the various items call for no detailed notice.

Of the imports into the Bombay Presidency 675 chests were conveyed direct to their destinations for "home consumption" and 38,192½, of which 1,051 were afterwards sold for "home consumption" were taken to the Government Central Warehouse in Bombay, from which 36,472 were afterwards shipped to China and other places. The exports to China (36,353) show a marked decrease as compared with the previous year's figures (37,838), and a still more marked one as compared with the average (38,918½) for the three years ending with 1885-86. This is apparently to be attributed to increased consumption of local produce in that country.

The quantity of opium imported during the year and destined for home consumption in British districts and Native States was, as indicated above, 675 + 1,051, or 1,726 chests, containing 2,34,576 lbs. In consequence, however, of the issues from Government depots being larger by 7,535 lbs. than the consignments to those depots (358 chests containing 48,374 lbs) the total amount supplied for retail sale was 2,42,111 lbs.

In British districts the total quantity which actually passed into consumption, including 6,725 lbs. used for the preparation of chandul and madat, was 1,42,527 lbs. The quantity consumed in Native States is not clearly shown and can be estimated approximately only from the amounts reported to have been issued to licensed retailers or used for private consumption of the Darbars.

Of the British districts in which the license fee system is in force the consumption in all except Khandesh is unimportant, and it will be sufficient, in considering details of consumption in British districts, to examine the results shown in the statement in paragraph 39 of the Commissioner's report for the 16 districts in which the minimum guaranteed revenue system prevails.

The most noticeable points about this statement (in which by an evident clerical error rupees are entered instead of lbs.) is the evidence it affords of a tendency of the minimum guaranteed revenue to increase. An increase took place in all districts except Surat (in which the term of the triennial farm had not expired) Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik, even though in the cases of Bombay, Panch Mahals, Broach, Thana, Karachi and Hyderabad the sales of the previous year had been less than the amounts guaranteed. The Commissioner submits some pertinent remarks on this subject in paragraph 45 of his report explanatory of the circumstance that farmers are found willing to guarantee a larger vend than the actual sales would seem to warrant—a circumstance apparently due to the fact that they realise so large a profit on the opium they do sell as to enable them when competing for a farm to render themselves liable for payment of a materially larger sum on account of duty than they would have to pay as duty on the quantities actually sold. The profit on the opium sold more than covers the loss incurred for duty paid on opium not sold. The Commissioner should be informed that the policy of Government is to secure a maximum of taxation on the natural supply and should be asked to indicate the means which in his judgment can attain that object.

The decline in the sales in Ahmedabad and Kaira is not sufficiently accounted for, and the illicit consumption which no doubt prevails will need careful attention. Though the sales in Broach slightly increased as compared with those of 1886-87, they were considerably below those of 1885-86 and 1884-85. The decrease in Poona might have been expected. On the cases of Sholapur, Karachi and Hyderabad special reports, for which the Commissioner has called, are evidently necessary, the decrease being very marked in the first two districts and the increase large in the last named.

As regards Native States, in which, as above stated, estimates of sales can only be approximate, the continued decrease in Cutch supports the belief that smuggling into that State prevails extensively, and the Political Department should be asked to draw attention to the necessity of increased watchfulness. There was some improvement in the sales in Kathiawar, due probably to the reorganization of the Northern Frontier Preventive Line. The Commissioner should report the result of his inquiries regarding the causes of the marked decrease in Palanpur and the Mahi Kantha.

As regards Baroda opium it is observed that the amount manufactured was less than a third as much as in the previous year, and apparently in consequence of this, export to Bombay *via* Ahmedabad was entirely stopped. The issues to licensed retailers, however, were only slightly less than in the previous year. There was a very marked decrease in sales in the Amreli Division, but the estimated consumption in this division is still so excessively high that there can be little doubt about the extensive prevalence of smuggling therefrom into the adjoining Native States of Kathiawar. The Commissioner's special report about this matter will be awaited.

It is unnecessary for Government to refer to the details of the year's revenue given in the Commissioner's report but it may be remarked that his division of revenue into Imperial and Provincial is misleading, because the items entered under the latter head form a portion of the "Excise" Revenue, only one-fourth of which is really credited to Provincial. However, adopting the Commissioner's classification it appears that the Imperial receipts were less by Rs. 5,62,646 than in 1886-87 while the steady increase, noticed in previous years, in "Provincial," continued. The revenue figures for the year under review and the previous year and the annual average for three years ending with 1885-86 are given below. The expenditure debited to "Opium" amounted to Rs. 24,701 or only Rs. 21 less than in the previous year; but a complete estimate of the cost of collecting this revenue would include an additional sum of about Rs. 30,000 on account of Abkari Preventive establishments which are employed partly on preventive duties in connexion with the opium revenue.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps took place on Saturday.

Brigadier-General Budgen presided, and after handing over to the winners the prizes gained at the carbine and gun competitions and also those won at the meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, he made a few remarks in the course of which he said there was no doubt whatever that this venture of Major Roughton's to form a battery of Volunteer Artillery had met with very marked success. He had himself on two occasions witnessed their drill, and he thought that, so far they had gone, and considering the very short time they had for practice, they had done uncommonly well. In fact, it had been so successful that they wanted more of the same sort, and that it was good there could be no doubt, for he had been told by the higher authorities to get more Artillery Volunteers. They were glad, of course, to get all Volunteers to help then and while the Rifle Volunteers would be of great assistance in the event of a mutiny, the Volunteer Artillery would be most particularly of use—not taking into consideration the natives of this country—if they had an outside enemy to deal with. If any of them could therefore interest themselves among their friends and induce them to become artillerymen, he hoped that they would do so, for he felt sure that if they would only mention their names to Major Roughton, they will do all they could between them to induce more to join the battery. If they succeeded in forming two batteries, Major Roughton, the instigator of the movement, would command both, and they could then elect another captain. Yet although they had done well with the smaller guns, in the higher natures of ordnance there was much for them to learn. He wanted them to get used to these larger pieces of ordnance, in order that they might feel at home in respect to the work they would have to do.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks a smoking concert was held, the following members of the corps contributing their quota to the evening's enjoyment :—Major Roughton, Lieuts. O'Connor and Slater, Sergeant-Major Seabrooke, Sergeant Tate, Corporal Chart, and Bombardier Smith; and in addition to others Gunners Thelenburg, Rushton, Whitmore, Williams, Jenkins, and Knowles, Captain Leslie and Gunner Whitmore presiding at the pianoforte.

The following is a list of the battery prizes :—

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S PRIZES.—Bombardier Beckerleg, 1st prize, a cup (Rs. 50). Gunner Carter, 2nd prize, a cup (Rs. 25). Sergt. W. Tate, 3rd prize (Rs. 25 cash).

SERGEANT PENNY'S PRIZE.—Gunner Jenkins, a cup (Rs. 50).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' PRIZES.—Gunner Walker, a cup (Rs. 75); Bombardier Nixon, a cup (Rs. 50); and Gunner H. T. Taylor, a cup (Rs. 25).

ANNUAL SHOOTING (TRAINED VOLUNTEERS' COURSE).—Gunner Hind, 1st prize, Rs. 50 (cash); Gunner Walker, 2nd prize, Rs. 25 (cash); and Gunner H. T. Taylor, 3rd prize, Rs. 15 (cash).

ANNUAL SHOOTING (RECRUITS' COURSE).—Gunner Le Maistre, Rs. 17-8 (cash); and Gunner D. J. Harvie, Rs. 17-8 (cash).

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDER GUN COMPETITION.—1st prize team, gold medals.—Sergt., L. Lee, Bombardier Nixon, Gunners Barrow, Robertson, and Williams Bombardiers Hoyles and Chart, Gunners E. Fraser and J. Fraser. 2nd prize team, silver medals.—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Bombardiers K. Macaulay and J. Beckerleg; Gunners J. A. Kirbride, B. Thelenberg, A. E. Walker, W. Griffin, H. Burkenshaw, and A. Bond.

## THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The eleventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company (Limited) was held on Saturday afternoon at the Company's Press premises, near the Carnac Bridge. Mr. Damoder Gordhundas, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The following report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

Your Directors have the pleasure to state that during the year under report the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 18,999-8-10, and added to it the balance of previous year, namely Rs. 5,650-4-6. There will be the sum of Rs. 24,649-13-4 to the credit of profit and loss account. There are bad and doubtful debts amounting to Rs. 1,903-0-1, which your Directors would recommend you to write off, thus leaving a net sum of Rs. 22,746-13-3, out of which your Directors recommend you to declare a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb Rs. 12,000, and the balance Rs. 10,746-13-3 be carried to machinery account. Your Directors beg to bring to your notice that in the month of April 1888 a fire broke out at the Company's press factory at Ahmednagar which had originated from the cotton opener while working. A portion of the timber work of the press building was burnt, and a loss to the extent of Rs. 477-12-4 was sustained: which amount has been recovered from the underwriters. Your Directors again regret to inform you that owing to a keen competition and reduction in the rates of pressing charges by other rival factories at Ahmednugar, your Company, though they turned out a good number of bales there, say 12,789, was only able to defray all its expenditure from its revenue.

With a view to stop competition a scheme was framed to work all the local factories on joint account with a pool, on certain conditions, and to fix a minimum rate of Re. 1-8 per bale, out of which annas 14 per bale to be kept for expenses, the rest to go in general pool. Our Company's share in the profit in the whole of the joint working account has been fixed at 10·95 per cent. Accordingly, your Directors have deemed it advisable for the interests of the Company to consent to such an arrangement. The said arrangement is to remain in force for six months and twenty-one days, commencing on the 10th December last. As intimated in last year's report, about the suit filed against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy for the recovery of rent up to 1882, Mr. Starling has made an award in the Company's favour for Rs. 2,338, reserving our Company's claim for rent of the Hydraulic Press Company's machinery, and a suit for the recovery of rent of subsequent years is still pending in Court. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share; re-electing Messrs. Ruttonsey Mooljee and Sivpursad Laljeemal as Directors of the Company, and reappointing Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta as auditor of the accounts of the Company for the current year, his remuneration to be Rs. 125. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

## THE DROWNING ACCIDENT AT LAHORE.

An accident occurred on Wednesday morning, resulting in the death of four of the Cathedral Orphanage boys. About five o'clock thirteen boys, in charge of an assistant master, went to the Ravi to bathe. After paddling about in water knee-deep for about ten minutes the only one who could swim, J. McGill, threw a ball into the water and swam after it, calling to the others to follow: and thinking that it was all right four boys followed, *viz.*, K. Evans, E. Wilson, E. Hurly and J. Stringer. All except Stringer were drowned: he was rescued by a native who pulled him out just as he was sinking for the last time. Stringer says they all sank together, McGill being the first to disappear. So far none of the bodies have been recovered, and it is surmised that the boys must have got over a quicksand and been drawn in. The native who rescued Stringer refused to give his name and walked away.

## A LUCKNOW HERO IN TROUBLE.

On Tuesday, 16th ult., James and Julia Cassidy, a harmless-looking old couple, were charged before Mr. Bros at Dalston Police-court with being drunk and disorderly at Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, on Monday night. After Constable Ellis had stated his case, the male defendant said he was not drunk with beer, but with anger at being interfered with without cause. He held a hawker's licence, and showed it to the constable; but the latter pretended not to be able to read it. He was very easily excited, because of a wound he received in the head when with Sir Colin Campbell at the the relief of Lucknow. He was morally and honestly disposed, and had a good character from Derbyshire. He had never been in trouble before, and would be very sorry to insult anybody wearing Her Majesty's uniform. Neither he nor his wife was drunk, the fact being that his wife was a teetotaller. Mrs. Cassidy: All I did, sir, was to ask the constable not to choke my husband. The male accused was proceeding to give his history, and had got as far as that he was born in the co. Tyrone, when Mr. Bros discharged the old couple, and a collection of money was made for them by the public in court.

**KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.**

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, with the English mails of the 19th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss E Dowson | Mr H Randle |
| Mr and Mrs Hewitt & infant | Mr H Timms |
| Mrs Hewitt | Mrs J P Steel and boy |
| Mr Critchley | Mr W R Martin |
| Mr Macqueen | Capt J Atkinson |
| Mr and Mrs Robb | Mr and Mrs E H Hamilton, 1 daughter, 2 sons and infant |
| Lieut Kenna | Mrs Williamson |
| Lieut Kaye | Mr Mallalein |
| Mrs East | Capt W H Waters |
| Mr H Elliott | Mr Kitcat |
| Mr Hickman | |
| Mrs Farrell and infant | |

FROM SUEZ.—Mr C Agelasto

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col and Mrs Vibart | Rev J J de Sautes |
| Archbishop S Valente | Mr M A Cruz |
| Rev A P de Siena | Mr V Bayley |

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Entwistle | Col W E Merriman |

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

The funeral of the late Duchess of Cambridge was solemnized on Saturday at Kew. The Queen, with all the members of the Royal Family now in England, was present, as also representatives from many Foreign Courts.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Bradlaugh moved the second reading of a Bill to abolish all prosecutions for expressions of opinion on religious matters, but it was negatived by 141 to 46. On Monday, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated the propositions of the Budget for the ensuing year. He estimated the expenditure for next year at £86,967,000 and the revenue at £85,050,000, leaving a deficit of about £1,900,000. To meet that he proposed to increase the death duties by 1 per cent. on estates of £10,000 and upwards, and by the raising of the legal specific gravity of beer. The remainder he proposed to take from the profits of the Conversion scheme. In the conversation which followed general approval of the Budget was expressed, but various objections were suggested to some of the propositions. On Tuesday several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were passed, after considerable discussion. Mr. A. O'Connor then raised a question relating to the conduct of the police at evictions in Donegal, but Mr. A. J. Balfour declared that the police had only done their duty. The debate was unfinished at the hour of adjournment, and the House will not meet again until Monday week.

Lord Hartington, M.P., on Wednesday, laid the first stone of a new infirmary at Sunderland, and in the evening he delivered a speech on current political topics.

The polling in Central Birmingham on Monday resulted in the election of Mr. J. A. Bright, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 3,060 votes over Mr. Phipson Beale, Q.C., Gladstonian.

The polling at Rochester on Tuesday resulted in the return of the Gladstonian candidate, the Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who polled 75 more votes than Mr. Davies, Conservative.

Sir C. Russell concluded his address before the Special Commission on Friday, and the Court then adjourned until Tuesday, April 30.

Mr. Justice Stephen, in concurrence with Mr. Baron Huddleston, on Saturday, decided that the election of Lady Sandhurst to the London County Council was invalid, the law not making women eligible for election.

Canon Henry Ware has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, and the Rev. J. Pulleine, Bishop Suffragan of Richmond.

Mr. W. Macintosh, Q.C., Dean of Faculty, has been appointed a Judge of Session at Edinburgh in the place of the late Lord Fraser.

The remains of the late Marquis of Ely, removed from Nice, where he died, were cremated at Working Cemetery on Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the Bar was held at Lincoln's Inn on Saturday, when about 700 members of the profession were present. A vote of thanks to the Attorney-General for presiding, accompanied by an expression of confidence and esteem, was adopted by acclamation.

A deputation waited upon the Home Secretary, on Monday, to urge legal prohibition of the employment of young children in theatres. Mr. Matthews promised to consider the representations made to him, but said it was a very difficult question to deal with.

After a three days' trial at the Central Criminal Court, Patrick Molloy was, on Monday, convicted of perjury before the Special Commission, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Water broke into a coal-pit in the Swansea Valley on Tuesday, and four men working there were drowned.

Two Judges of the Queen's Bench on Tuesday decided that the practice of dishorning cattle was illegal.

Robert Feron, a Belgian, employed in a manufacturing firm in Derby, on Saturday murdered a young woman to whom he was paying his addresses, and then shot himself, while they were travelling in a railway carriage to Trent.

A man named Strong who was in custody on a charge of violently assaulting his wife, committed suicide on Sunday by throwing himself from the upper corridor of Reading Gaol to the pavement below.

While the coal-laden steamer Auric was being unloaded at Belfast on Monday, an explosion of a steam pipe caused the death of one man and serious injuries to several others.

The floor of a new dining hall at the Saltaire Mills, near Bradford, gave way on Monday, and one man was killed and others injured.

An Italian named Ortelli, who last week fired at and mortally wounded another man in a public-house and then shot himself, has since died.

Thomas Palmer, the last survivor of the British troops who were engaged in the battle of Corunna, died last week near Westom-super-Mare, in the 100th year of his age.

OBITUARY.—Rev. J. D. Briscoe, Ben. Eccle. Estabt.; Surg.-Maj. W. Shurlock, Ben. Ret.; Surg. R. O'Shaughnessy, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. E. H. Biomfield, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. O. Morgan, Mad. Ret.; Col. W. Hudleston, Mad. Ret.; Col. J. Holland, Bo. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. Elgee; Capt. A. H. G. Richardson, R.N.; Dowager Lady Monteagle; Lady Erskine.

The French Senate assembled on Friday as a High Court, when the Procureur-General presented a report of the charges brought against General Boulanger and MM. Dillon and Rochefort. The Senate then, in private, discussed the appointment of a committee, which was agreed to, and on Saturday the committee met to examine the evidence.

The Paris Exhibition is to be opened early in May, but the preparations not being nearly complete it will be closed again for a time, and it will not be in order until the middle of June.

The German Emperor has been for several days on a visit to Oldenburg, where he was most cordially received. The Emperor proceeded to Wilhelmshaven, where he awaited the arrival of the German training squadron, after inspecting which he returned to Berlin.

The United States representatives at the Samoan Conference to be held at Berlin are about to leave New York. The German newspapers regard the selection of the American Commissioners as being unfavourable to a satisfactory settlement of the questions to be discussed at the Conference.

The separation of Luxemburg from the Netherlands is now complete, and the Regent Duke of Nassau has formally assumed the Government. The declaration of the Grand Duke of Nassau as Regent of Luxemburg is favourably regarded at St. Petersburg as removing any apprehension of the absorption of the Duchy in German Empire.

The Italian papers urge their Government to take advantage of the death of King John to extend their influence in Abyssinia, and the occupation of Asmara is strongly advocated.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris in June, and the Government are fitting up a house near the Bois de Boulogne for his accommodation.

The new Roumanian Cabinet has cancelled the decree placing foreign pedlars under police supervision, which is regarded as leaving free action to the Russian agents who travel through Roumania on a propagandist mission.

The English missionaries from Mpwapwa and Mamboya have arrived safely at Bagamoyo, and they report that the chief Bushiri had afforded them potection, and expressed friendly sentiments towards England and France.

The Moorish Government has paid the indemnity of £5,000 demanded by the British Government for the attack upon Englishmen, one of whom was killed.

The demands made by Russia upon the Shah of Persia in consequence of the opening to foreign navigation of the Karun River have been conceded. The Shah is about to start on a European tour, his first visit being to St. Petersburg.

## THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 15, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his Budget to the Committee of Ways and Means. Remarking that he had twice seen a prospective surplus in his grasp and had been twice disappointed, he pointed out that although a large slice of local taxation was given last year, another slice was asked for this year and the new demands over that of last year amounted to 4¼ millions—namely, 1½ million each for local taxation and naval defence, and 1¼ million for the army and navy.

THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

He would now read the expenditure for the Exchequer issues for 1888-89. The Consolidated Fund charges were 27,854,583*l*., which was 6,420*l*. less than was anticipated; the army charges were 15,919,738*l*., which was 780,562*l*. less; the navy charges were 12,999,895*l*., which was 127,900*l*., less. The Civil Service charges were 17,872,986*l*. which was 22,693*l*. more than the original estimate, but 33,444*l*. less than the estimate, including the supplementary estimate. The customs expenditure was 926,889*l*., which was 10,931*l*. less than was anticipated. The Inland Revenue expenditure was 1,791,333*l*., or less by 16,296*l*. than the estimate. The Post Office charges were 5,667,849*l*. or 1,183*l*. more than the estimate. The telegraph service cost 1,965,000*l*. or 71,836*l*. less than the estimate. The packet service cost 637,502*l*., or 3,998*l*. less than the estimate. The total expenditure was 85,673,872*l*., which was 941,072 less than the original Budget estimate, and 1,350,189*l*. less than the total estimated expenditure including the supplementary estimates. There was a saving of interest on Treasury and Exchequer Bills to the amount of 58,000*l*. The saving, of course, went to augment the new sinking fund. In the Civil Service there was an actual saving on the year of 200,000*l*. They had been spared to an almost unprecedented extent the presentation of supplementary estimates. The amount was the smallest since the years 1868-69.

THE REVENUE.

He now turned to the revenue of the past year. Exchequer showed :—Customs, 20,067,000*l*., which was 142,000*l*. over the estimate; Excise, 25,600,000*l*., which was 95,000*l*. over the estimate; stamps 12,270,000*l*., which was 490,000*l* over the estimate, land tax, 1,020,000*l*., which was 26,000*l*. over the estimate; house duty, 1,040,000*l*., which was 50,000*l*. over the estimate; property and income tax, 12,700,000*l*., or 450,000*l*. over the estimate; making a total of 73,597,000*l*., or 1,201,000*l*. more than was estimated. The Post Office gave 9,300*l*. more than the estimate, the Telegraph Department 80,000*l*. more, and Crown lands 40,000*l*. more than the estimate, the total produce of the non-taxed revenue being 14,876,000*l*., or 445,000*l*. more than last year. The total revenue was 88,473,000*l*., or 1,646,000*l*. above the estimate. Mr. Goschen then went into some details of revenue stating that tobacco gave an increase revenue of 145,000*l*.; but this was 45,000*l*. less than the estimate, which he attributed to the great consumption of slow-smoking tobacco.

THE DRINK BILL.

Coffee was dull, and would not move; but cocoa had increased 6,000*l*., a fact which was attributed to the energy of ambitious advertisers. The increase in tea was only 15,000*l*., which was only one-third as large as the increase of population. This was partly attributed to the fact that Indian tea was superseding China tea. These sober beverages brought only 5,000,000*l*. to the revenue, as compared with 27,000,000*l*. derived from spirituous liquors. He had very good news for the friends of temperance in that the drink revenue had not increased with the growth of population, and had not grown with the revival of trade. Wine had yielded 1,210,000*l*., as against 1,085,000*l*. in the preceding year and the increase was entirely due to the increased tax on sparkling wines, which realised 163,000*l*. Since 1876 the consumption of wine had sunk from 17,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons. The consumption of the lighter kind of wines had risen from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons. The whole decrease had been in the heavier wines. It was cynically said last year that the differential duties would encourage the traders to be tricky; but the Customs officers had been fully equal to looking after the revenue. In the nine months since the differential tax was imposed there had been imported at 2*s*. 6*d*. a gallon duty 680,000 gallons, and at 1*s*. 3*d*. a gallon 375,000 gallons. He could not, therefore, admit that the tax had led to any immorality on the part of the traders. Rum was 60,000*l*. below last year's receipts, and 25,000*l*. below the estimate. Brandy was 51,000*l*. below last year's receipts, and 43,000 below the estimate. Geneva and other foreign spirits yielded 111,000*l*. more than the estimate. This, however, was more than balanced by the decline in British spirits, which stood at 12,877,000*l*., or 151,000*l*. less than the receipts of the previous year and 113,000*l*. less than the estimate. Beer yielded 8,771,000*l*., or 60,000*l*. more than last year, and 61,000*l*. more than the estimate. The total from this source, without including sparkling wines, was 26,985,000*l*. In the preceding year it was 27,042,000*l*, showing a decline of 63,000*l*.

SURPLUS ON THE YEAR.

Mr. Goschen next dealt with direct taxation, which he described as in a more satisfactory condition than the indirect taxes. The tax on joint-stock companies yielded 160,000*l*. or 50,000*l*. more than the estimate. Although it only came into operation on May 7, since that date 1,743 companies had been registered in London alone, with a registered capital of 132,000,000*l*. He confessed when he saw the number of companies, that he regretted not having proposed a somewhat larger tax. The income tax had produced 12,450,000*l*., exceeding the estimate by 200,000*l*. In the last five years indirect taxation had not increased at all—in fact the decrease was about 1 per cent. During the same period direct taxation had increased by a little over 5 per cent. The net result of a comparison between the revenue and expenditure of the year gave an actual surplus of 2,798,000*l*., which was the largest since the year 1873-74; and for the first time for eighty years, the National Debt has been brought below 700,000,000*l*.

A DEFICIT OF TWO MILLIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to deal with the figures for the coming year, and gave the following estimates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Expenditure | £86,967,000 |
| Estimated Revenue | £85,050,000 |
| Deficit | £1,917,000 |

HOW THE DEFICIT IS TO BE MET.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Goschen went on to say, he could of course make no remissions of duty. He proposed to make up the deficit to the extent of a million by taking the profit earned from the stock conversion scheme and appropriating it to naval defence instead of to the relief of taxation. The other half million from the conversion scheme he proposed should go in relief of the Debt. With regard to the remaining 917,000*l*., it might have been met by an addition of one halfpenny to the income tax, but he deprecated a reckless recourse to that tax and he must decline to adopt that plan. He proposed, however, to increase the death duties by adding 1 per cent. to the duty on estates of 10,000*l*. and upwards, whether consisting of realty or personalty, and this would be levied by a new and separate duty, which he did not wish to mix up with the probate duty. The beer duty would be raised by a reversion to Mr. Gladstone's 1880 scheme. That would raise the tax on beer by about the one-fourteenth part of a penny over its present duty. His deficit was turned into a small balance by these means shown as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| By National Conversion Scheme | £1,000,000 |
| By death duties | 800,000 |
| By increase on the beer duty | 300,000 |
| Total | £2,100,000 |

This would leave a balance to his credit of 183,000*l*.

MR. GOSCHEN'S FINANCIAL RECORD.

In conclusion the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his intention of dealing with the subject of light gold, and defended his three Budgets from the charge of narrowness, maintaining that he had dealt broadly with the national defences, and had effected operations which would redound to the credit of the country. He had diminished the income-tax by 4 millions, relieved local taxation by 2½ millions, had added 2 millions to the national defence expenditure, had converted 530,000,000*l*. of Consols, and had paid off more debt than had been paid off by any of his predecessors.

In the course of the desultory conversation which followed, Mr. Childers regretted that some of the smaller duties had not been abolished; Sir W. Barttelot urged that the grant in aid of local taxation should be increased to five millions; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre complained that so much was to be spent on the army; Mr. Bartley dealt with the distribution of taxation between the upper and lower classes, complaining that it fell unfairly upon the latter; and Sir E. Birkbeck, in the interest of the agricultural labourers, objected to the beer tax, and urged that the cost of slaughtering cattle under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act should be defrayed by the Imperial Excuequer. Mr. Gray also objected to the beer tax, and Baron Dimsdale complained that nothing had been proposed which would relieve the agricultural interest

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a general reply intimated that the estate duty would be levied in the same way as the probate duty in the case of personalty, and as the succession duty in the case of realty.

Mr. Labouchere congratulated Mr. Goschen on the democratic character of his Budget, but Mr. J. Lowther, who was not so satisfied, entered a protest against the estate duty. Mr. Causton, Mr. Bonsor, and Mr. Sinclair also spoke, and, after a further reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the usual resolutions, except the resolution dealing with the new duties, were agreed to.

## GERMANY AND SAMOA.

A telegram dated Berlin, April 18, says :—A new White-book has been issued to-day which contains a despatch of Prince Bismarck condemning, in language even stronger than that which he used in the despatch published on March 22 last, the conduct of Dr. Knappe, the late Consul-General in Samoa. The book opens with a report from Dr. Knappe, dated Apia, February 26, describing the negotiations with the insurgents and the state of affairs in Samoa, and then follows the above mentioned despatch of the Imperial Chancellor. It is addressed to Dr. Stuebel, the new German Consul-General at Apia, and bears date of the 16th inst. The fact of its being published at the present time, long before it can reach the hands of the official to whom it is addressed, is regarded as evidence of Prince Bismarck's desire to make formal declaration of his views on past events in Samoa prior to the assembling of the Conference. The Chancellor expresses disapproval of the Consul's action during the troubles in Samoa almost from first to last. "The deplorable fact remains," says the despatch, "that Consul Knappe, without authority from his superiors, without urgent grounds, and without the probability of success, caused military measures to be taken on Dec. 17, the consequences of which are to be found in loss of human life, in an undesirable change in the position of our planters, and in the jeopardising of peace with America. If the Consul had not on the 17th made the requisition for an armed force, the then existing situation which though not precisely satisfactory was still tolerable, might have continued to this day. The intention of Dr. Knappe officially announced to the foreign representatives in Apia, to disarm the troops of Mataafa, and later on those also of Tamasese, who had been acknowledged by us as King, was a departure from his instructions and exceeded his powers as Consul, and it could not have been carried into effect with the small, and, moreover, divided, military force at his command." Prince Bismarck goes on to point out contradictions between Dr. Knappe's latest report and his previous despatches, and, dealing with his negotiations with Mataafa, says that even if the rebellious chief had assented to the demand, made by Dr. Knappe without instructions from Berlin, that the control of the foreign relations of Samoa should be transferred to Germany, this would not have altered the situation, because the assent of the Treaty Powers, which would have been necessary for such a change in the political relations of the islands, would have been lacking. Dr. Knappe was consequently obliged to inform the Consulates of Great Britain and America of the withdrawal of the proposition. The assumption made in Dr. Knappe's report that the adherent of Tamasese were waiting in faithful loyalty for the orders of the German Government proved that he had not comprehended, up to the last, the relation of Germany to the Samoans. "We," Prince Bismarck proceeds, "have no orders to give to the Samoans, so far as the settlement of their own affairs are concerned, and there is no need for us to undertake the arrangement of those affairs. Our mission is restricted to protecting the subjects of the Empire, and to enabling them to develop their commercial interests satisfactorily."

Prince Bismarck has issued an order defining the responsibility of the commanders of war-vessels when under requisition from a German Consul or representative abroad. The Imperial Chancellor instructs commanders in such cases to examine for themselves the legal and political grounds of the requisition, unless the Imperial representative may produce direct authority from the Foreign Office. As a reason for the measure, attention is called to recent events at Samoa, where an unauthorised requisition resulted in great loss of life, besides causing injury to German interests in those islands, and at the same time placing Germany in danger of embroilment with a friendly Power without conclusive reason existing for the intervention of an armed force.

Germany will not officially protest against Mr. Bates's appointment as representative of the United States at the Samoa Conference. The selection has, however, says the *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent, made a very bad impression, as is shown by the apparently inspired communication from Berlin published on Monday by the *Koelnische Zeitung*. "It says that Mr. Bates's appointment, together with that of Consul Sewall, who has been up to now Consul at Apia, and is known for his anti-German feelings, as Disbursing Officer to the American Delegates, is a proof that Mr. Blaine seems not really to wish to bring about a friendly understanding on the Samoan question. It is evident that the appointment of Mr. Sewall is only a farce. He will really be the non-official fourth representative of the United States, and his suggestions and advice will doubtless have great influence upon the attitude of the other American delegates. It is not hard to foretell in which direction that influence will tend, seeing that it was he who contributed so much towards the present deadlock by his agressive attitude." The representatives of Germany at the Samoa Conference are his Excellency Count Herbert Bismarck, Baron von Holstein, Assistant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office; and Dr. Krauel, Counsellor of Legation and head of the Colonial Department in the Foreign Office. The last mentioned is well known in London, where he has repeatedly been engaged in negotiations on Colonial matters. It is understood that this country will be represented by Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador to Germany. One, or at most two assistants, will be sent from London. According to latest advice the conference will be held on May 29.

## FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

The late Duchess of Cambridge was removed on April 12th from St. James's Palace to Kew, for interment in the mausoleum attached to the church on Kew Green. Previous to the body being removed a short religious service was held at St. James's Palace, at which the Rev. Mr. Sheppard officiated, those present being the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Teck, the Duke of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the household of the late Duchess of Cambridge. At half-past eight precisely the coffin, which was of polished English oak with gilt mountings, was carried to the hearse. The brass plate bore the following inscription :—"Depositum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Augustæ Wilhelminæ Louisæ, Viduæ nuper Illistrissimi Principis Adolphi Frederici, Ducis Cantabrigiæ, Patrui Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ Victoriæ, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, Indiæ Imperatricis. Obiit VI. die Aprilis, Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXIX., Ætatis suæ XCII." The hearse was drawn by six horses, and through the plate-glass panel could be seen the coffin, which was covered with wreaths and floral tributes, the more prominent being those of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. The Queen's Guard, with colours, was drawn up in the Ambassadors' Court; the colours being lowered and the Guards presenting arms as the coffin was carried out. A captain's escort, with colours, of the Life Guards, commanded by Major Neill, escorted the remains to Kew. Two carriages followed. In the first were the servants of her Royal Highness's household. In the second were her Grace's suite—Major-General Fulke-Greville, comptroller; Rev. C Sheppard, domestic chaplain; Sir Oscar Clayton, medical attendant; and Captain St. John Mildmay, equerry to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Queen arrived from Windsor Castle, and drove from the railway station, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty was received by Lord Latham, who conducted her to her seat, a march being played on the organ. The Queen's route from Kew Gardens Station to the church was lined with troops. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, the Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Duchess of Albany, were also present. On arrival at the door of the church, the funeral procession was met by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, the Very Rev. Randall T. Davidson, the Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. W. H. Bliss, vicar of Kew, with the choir, who sang the opening sentences of the Burial Service to Croft's music as the procession advanced up the aisle. On arrival at the steps of the altar the coffin was placed on a dais. The part of the service before the interment having been read, and a hymn sung, the coffin was borne to the reredos by the men of the Coldstream Guards, and lowered into the mausoleum. At the conclusion of the service a hymn was sung, and, a blessing having been pronounced, the Queen and the other members of the royal family left the church, while Beethoven's Funeral March was played on the organ.

The Duke of Cambridge and the members of his family express, through the medium of the press, their heartfelt appreciation for the many marks of sympahty which they have received from personal friends and the public in general at their bereavement, it being impossible to thank individually all those who have shown so much warmth of feeling in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

## ENGLISH OPINION ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Times* writes thus :—With the decision of the Secretary of State there is every reason to be satisfied. It is of the utmost importance that the Civil Service of India should be scrupulously kept clear of even the faintest suspicion of corruption. Mr. Crawford, though mercifully adjudged by the Commissioners to be not personally guilty of corruption, is clearly held by them to be responsible for the corruption which undoubtedly existed and was spreading all around him. That is enough, and more than enough, to disqualify Mr. Crawford for public service in India. The actual proof of personal corruption, though it might have consequences more serious to Mr. Crawford himself, could hardly be more injurious to the cause of pure and upright government in India. Our only wonder is that Lord Reay should have wasted a single day longer than was absolutely necessary to make public the finding of the Commission. It was surely a matter of the utmost importance that conduct such as Mr. Crawford's with all its baleful and wide-spreading consequences should be censured and repudiated at once by his official superiors. Whether he was or was not personally guilty of corruption was, comparatively speaking a minor and even an irrelevant issue, and Lord Reay's failure to act promptly and vigorously on the finding of the Commission seems to us to constitute a serious lapse of judgment. Nor is it alone in its treatment of the Crawford case itself that the conduct of the Bombay Government is open to serious criticism. As we have already stated, certain native magistrates gave evidence in the Crawford case, and in the trial of Hanmantrao, that they had given bribes for the purpose of obtaining or keeping their appointments. It would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that these magistrates would at once have been suspended from the further exercise of their judicial functions. Nothing of the kind, however, actually happened. Some kind of pledge of indemnity was given to the magistrates in question by the Bombay Government in order to induce them to give evidence. . . . It appears to have required the direct intervention of Lord Cross to induce Lord Reay to suspend the incriminated magistrates. We have no official information as to what the "pledges given by the Government" were, but if they were, as our trustworthy correspondent at Calcutta has asserted, to the effect that the incriminated magistrates should be maintained in their offices and continue to discharge judicial functions, we have no hesitation in saying that such pledges ought to be disallowed. Full pecuniary compensation should of course be given to those who have been led to expect it, and if any indemnity against criminal proceedings has been promised, the promise ought to be respected. But any pledge to allow men, who are corrupt by their own confession and are known to be corrupt by those whom they are set to judge, to continue in the exercise of their judicial functions to permit, as Mr. Justice Scott put it, a violator of the law to remain its administrator is manifestly disallowed by the plainest principles of public policy and the simplest considerations of good government. Such a pledge would not be tolerated for a day in England ; a *fortiori* it ought not to be tolerated for a day in India, where the whole fabric of administration depends on the purity and incorruptibility of British justice. We can only regret that it should seem to have required the authority of the Secretary of State to impress upon Lord Reay the importance of recognising and acting upon such vital and yet such elementary principles of British administration in India.

The *St. James's Gazette* says :—A broken head in Coldbath Fields, as Macaulay said long ago, is always likely to attract more attention from the rulers of this nation than some great revolution and some sweeping administrative changes affecting the lives and fortunes of millions of human beings in India. For this reason, it can hardly be hoped that the expose in the Crawford case will withdraw the mind of politicians from the possible effect of the Parnell Inquiry, the prospects of the Government and the Opposition in the House of Commons, or the bearings of the last bye-elections on the great problem of party arithmetic. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that there is nothing in to-day's papers of more importance than the despatch of Lord Cross to the Bombay Government which has just been presented to Parliament ; and it is just as well that legislators should have the Easter recess in which to think over this document. . . The matter is one worthy the closest attention of members of Parliament. The affair is not one to be passed over lightly. The whole question of Indian Government and administration is bound up with it. What the country is anxious to hear is, whether this case is an isolated example or one of a class. Are there many officials like Mr. Crawford, many accommodating agents like Hanmantrao, and many native magistrates who gain their offices by bribery, besides the self-incriminated culprits of the Bombay Presidency? It is worth taking some trouble to get a definite answer to these queries.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the decision of Lord Cross in the Crawford case will, like all compromises, fail to give complete satisfaction to either party. . . However sorry one may be for Mr. Crawford personally, it is impossible not to feel some satisfaction at this vindication of the principle of absolute purity in our Indian administration, and assertion before the world that the servants of the British Crown must, like the wife of the Roman Cæsar, be above suspicion.

The *Globe* writes :—Lord Cross's despatch on the Crawford case deals impartial justice all round. His view will be supported by public opinion. Not less unanimous will be the disapproval of Lord Reay's ill-advised action. After the Commission had reported as above, the Governor and his Council reheard the case among themselves in private, and actually sent home a despatch adjudging Mr. Crawford guilty of the very offences of which he had been acquitted by the Commission. Such a gross violation of the most elementary principles of justice is quite as geat a scandal as Mr. Crawford's money-borrowing propensities. Since, therefore, the Commissioner of the Central Division has been removed from the Civil Service—a drastic punishment, but not too severe—it would be well to transfer Lord Reay to some sphere outside Hindostan. His administration of the Bombay Presidency has not been a conspicuous success, apart from his present deplorable instance of high-handedness.

## SOLDIERS' WIVES IN DISTRESS.

IN our issue of Saturday last in our summary of Mr. Archibald Forbes' story we gave some idea of the hardships a soldier's wife must endure. The statements contained therein are strangely corroborated in the home papers to hand yesterday :—

At Westminster Police-court on April 17, a poorly-dressed young woman asked for advice, stating that she was the wife of a sergeant-major, late of the Nilgiri Rifles, and as such, being on the staff of the regiment, she had during her residence in India drawn a small Government allowance. Her husband, from whom she separated through no fault of her own, preceded her to England with her two children at the expiration of his period of service, and she, in March last, was furnished by the District Staff Officer at Bangalore with a certificate stating that she was entitled to a free passage from Bangalore to England, and a further free conveyance or travelling allowance to Kinsale, Ireland, the place of her intended residence. She arrived in the London docks on Sunday without money, having spent in necessaries the eight rupees, which was the last of her allowance in India, and proceeded with her papers to the War Office to be passed on to Ireland, where her friends were. She showed the authorities her papers, which were regularly signed, and included a certificate from the ship's captain that she was entitled to an allowance in lieu of beer, which she had denied herself on the voyage, but she was only referred from one to the other, to be told that nothing could be done for her at present pending the arrival of "the order" from India. In the meantime she was to starve or be dependent on public charity. On Tuesday night, following the advice of a gentleman at one of the offices, she slept in the casual ward in the Buckingham Palace Road. She was absolutely lost in London, never having been here before. Mr. Partridge told her that he could do nothing for her. Applicant : But the Government is bound to do something for me. They are pledged to send me to Kinsale where my friends are. I cannot walk the streets and starve in London. Mr. Partridge (to the Usher) : Give her her fare to the Thames Police Court, and let her make application to the Magistrate there. The docks are in that district. The woman accepted a shilling from the poor-box, but as she left the Court she said she did notk now what to do or where to go.

At Dalston on the same day, a youg Irishwoman of respectable appearance applied to the magistrate under the following circumstances :—She said her husband had fought in Egypt and received a spear-wound in his head, which had incapacitated him mentally from doing any work. The few pounds they had when her husband left the Army had now gone, and all the food her children had had since Sunday was that was given them by her landlady. Mr. Bros : Have you done any work yourself? Applicant : No. I am a stranger here, having only been in London three months. Mr. Bros : Where is your husband now? Applicant : At home with the children, but he is not in his right mind, and could not come here. Mr. Bros : The sooner you go to the relieving officer the better.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### FRANCE.

THE BOULANGER PROSECUTION.

THE French Senate met in secret session on Friday morning, the 12th ult., as a High Court for the trial of General Boulanger, and elected a committee of nine members to prepare the case against him. M. Humbert was elected Vice-President by 175 votes as against twenty-nine given to M. Bardoux, a Conservative Liberal of the school of the late M. Dufaure. Another sitting held in the afternoon was somewhat more lively than the morning one. There were no shorthand writers at the reporters' desks. Twenty-five senators did not answer to their names. One of the absent ones was M. Naquet. M. Waddington was another. Surprise was evinced by the Conservatives when they noticed that Marshal Canrobert was present. The roll-call over, the President ordered the Procurator, Advocates-General and substitutes to be introduced. They were ushered in wearing their scarlet robes and velvet toques, preceded by the head usher.

M. de Beaurepaire then read the following document :—"We, Procurator-General, before the High Court of Justice, having read the documents from which it results that the crime of a felonious attempt against the internal safety of the State is alleged to have been committed on the territory of the Republic, and notably in Paris, within the last ten years, and specially during the years 1888 and 1889. Whereas, moreover, the said felonious attempt has been followed up by acts of execution, or by an attempt which failed owing to circumstances independent of the control of its authors—considering the documents aforesaid, from which there results in addition a kindred crime of conspiracy to bring about the aforesaid felonious attempt ; considering, moreover, the charges accruing from these facts—(1) Against M. Boulanger (Georges Ernest), general in retirement, deputy, at present having absconded, but *de jure* domiciled in Paris, at No. 11bis, Rue Durmont-Durville, against whom authority to proceed has been granted by the Chamber of Deputies; (2) against Arthur Dillon, no profession, living at Neuilly, Boulevard d'Argenson, No. 6 having also absconded ; (3) against Victor Henri de Rochefort, living at Paris, Boulevard Rochechouart, also absconded ; without prejudice of proceedings against other accomplices whose names the examination may discover. In virtue of Article 12 of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875, and the 227th Article of the Code of Criminal Instruction as to the Competency of the High Court ; in virtue, moreover, of Articles 87, 88, and 89 of the Penal Code, of Articles 47, 91, and 94 of the Code of Criminal Instruction, and Article 6 of the Law of April 11, 1889, we request and require that it may please the High Court of Justice to order that an information be instituted against Messrs. Boulanger, Dillon, De Rochefort above named, and eventually against all others, with such warrants as it may be found necessary to issue according to the necessities of the prosecution."

This document was listened to in silence. M. de Beaurepaire and the other two gentlemen in scarlet robes were then conducted out of the House, and on the motion of M. Oscar de Vallee, the Senate formed itself into a secret sitting.

The prosecution committee of the Senate met on April 13, and elected M. Merlin as its chairman, with MM. Cordelet, Demole, and Trarieux as assessors. These four, acting as a sub-committee, will examine the 10,320 documents, which include 3,000 newspaper articles, a multitude of General Boulanger's visiting cards, with short messages on them and songs, election addresses, and bills. Although strict secrecy is maintained, it is believed, says the *Times'* correspondent that the evidence chiefly bears on attempts to corrupt officers and soldiers by promises of promotion, malversation of funds at the War Office and a speech at an anti-Ferry conference during the Presidential election, when the General referring to a threatened rising said, "The soldier will remain in their baaracks." M. Clemenceau is said to have been present at this conference.

The Royalist and Bonapartist Boulangists in the Chamber have issued a protest against the prosecution as a parody on justice and an attempt to gag universal suffrage.

The High Court will not meet again until the Committee of nine have their report ready which will decide whether the indictment against Messrs. Boulanger, Dillon, and Rochefort be likely to result in a true bill being found against the accused.

The Government have issued a communique to the Press, denying that there is a split in the Cabinet as to the Boulanger prosecution. Though this is literally true, says the *Standard* correspondent, since no member of the Cabinet has resigned rather than sanction the prosecution before the Senate, yet it is somewhat misleading. "I have reasons for believing that at least one Minister was strongly of opinion that when general Boulanger had done the Government the great service of crossing the frontier, it would have been wiser not to run the risk of a State trial, which, besides being a dangerous precedent, must keep his name before the public, and give him the benefit of a huge electioneering advertisement."

The Boulangists celebrated on Sunday the centenary of the Revolution by a grand banquet. given at Versailles.

A commissary of police presented himself on Sunday at the residences of General Boulanger, M. Rochefort, and Count Dillon in Paris, with the warrants for their arrest, this being one of the formalities required by the law in order to prove contumacy. There are several indications that General Boulanger's popularity endures. He was on Sunday made a candidate at Charenton for a vacancy in the Arrondissement Council. Out of 18,000 electors only 7,300 polled. The General had 2,457 votes, a Republican candidate 2,100, and two others 2,000. A second ballot is therefore necessary. At the Seine election in January the General received 6,300 votes, and M. Jacques 4,700. At St. Foy, near Bordeax, General Boulanger was also nominated on Sunday, and secured 1,239 votes, while his Republican competitor had 1,293, and was returned. At Vigan (Gard) the General had 400 votes, but the successful Republican had a much larger number. At Briey (Meurthe-et-Moselle) the exile polled 63 votes, the successful Republican. obtaining 4.600.

Police commissaries searched the houses of MM Boulanger, Rochefort, and Dillon on April 16. The General's furniture was being packed in order to be sent to Brussels. The commissary seized a considerable number of cards and letters, and also a house-keeping account-book. Nothing was seized at the other two houses, only servants being in charge of them ; but most of the rooms were sealed up, in order that a search might be made in the presence of friends or relatives of the parties.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

Writing on the 14th ult., the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says :—It has been stated that since the disasters of the Comptoir d'Escompte it has been decided to form a new association to take the place of the old one. M. Denormandie, a senator, and formerly Governor of the Bank of France, has been asked to draw up a report for approval, and to point out the bases on which the new company should be constituted. The new capital will amount to 40,000,000f., half paid up. The rules differ little from those of the old company, and most of the changes which it was proposed to make in the old rules have been abandoned. There will be no important modifications, except those devised to limit more strictly the powers of the manager and the board of directors. The old shareholders will have exclusively the privilege of subscribing the whole of this new capital, whereas previously they were only allowed to subscribe one-half. There will besides be created 60,000 founders' shares, having a right to thirty per cent. of the profit, after five per cent. has been set aside for capital and the reserved funds have been deducted. Two-thirds of those shares will be handed to the liquidators as a contribution to the former company, and 20,000 other shares to the members of the syndicate who guarantee the subscription for shares which the previous shareholders have not taken up. As regards the real estate and agencies, the new company may acquire them under conditions to be settled, and for which negotiations are still proceeding with the Bank of France.

Dating from Paris, April 15, Reuter's Agency says :—"The Tribunal of Commerce to-day decreed the judicial liquidation of the Societe des Metaux, and M. Levasseur was appointed the judicial liquidator. The Tribunal postponed for a fortnight the consideration of the action brought by the Provisional Administrators of the Comptoir d'Escompte against the former board.

"The Public Prosecutor has ordered proceedings to be taken against M. Secretan, managing director of the Societe des Metaux, and M. Lavaissiere, chairman of the board of directors of that establishment."

LUXEMBURG.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is now definitely separated from the Netherlands. The connection of the two countries since 1815, when the province was given to the House of Orange as a compensation for losses of territory in Germany, has only been that of a personal union under a common Sovereign. In consequence of the Revolution of 1830 a section of the Grand Duchy was made part of Belgium. The King of Holland was formerly represented in the Grand Duchy by a lieutenant. The last lieutenant was the late Prince Henry, brother-in-law of the Duchess of Connaught. The administration of the country was always perfectly independent, and the Constitution is very liberal.

At the banquet given at the Palace on April 11 to the members of the Chambers of Deputies, the Regent proposed "The health of the King of the Netherlands," whom Heaven, he said, had afflicted with a long and painful malady. His Highness continued : "In raising our glasses to this toast we shall do so with the wish and prayer that Providence may vouchsafe to His Majesty strength to support with resignation the cruel sufferings with which he has been visited, and that it may yet long preserve his precious life. Long live the King!" The toast was enthusiastically honoured. The Regent, resuming, said : "It is twenty-three years ago that I lost my country, and I now find a new one among you. I drink to its happiness and prosperity, and I pray God always to give me intelligence and strength to find and never leave the way which leads to the country's welfare. I drain my glass to the last drop, and I shall speak some words which I hope will go to your hearts and to the hearts of all Luxemburgers, 'Wir willen bleiben was Wir sind." (We wish to remain what we are.) The toast was received with indescribable enthusiasm.

### RUSSIA.

The *Official Messenger* on April 13 reproduced the French official statement upon the Atchinoff incident and appended a summary of the report made by M. Invanoff, the Russian Vice-Consul who was sent by the Russian Government to Suez to investigate the matter. The Russian report quotes the evidence furnished by Admiral Olry, the French commander who gave the order to fire on the Sagatto fort, and also that of the Archimandrite Paissi and Captain Atchinoff, asserting that no previous warning was given of the bombardment, and that the territory occupied by the Russians did not belong to the French. Captain Atchinoff also alleged that the French had robbed him of 45,000 roubles. The report, in conclusion, stated that while Captain Atchinoff's conduct was commended by some of his companions, it was blamed by others. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has abstained from all comment upon the matter.

In consequence of errors which have crept into the published accounts, the *Invalide Russe* prints the following official statement about the Russian expedition to Tibet, under the orders of Colonel Pevtsow :—"The last expedition of the late General Prjevalsky was to have lasted two years, and was undertaken with the object of exploring the yet unknown part of Tibet as well as of penetrating, if circumstances permitted, into the province of Kam (the eastern) and visiting the city of Lhassa. The premature and unforeseen death of General Prjevalsky did not put an end to the expedition. Its direction was entrusted to Colonel Pevtsow, of the Headquarters Staff, who had travelled in China in 1876 and again in 1878-79, and who was otherwise completely prepared for his new task. At the request of the Imperial Geographical Society, M. Bogdanovitch was attached to the expedition, and entrusted with the charge of the geological investigations. The chief of the expedition is also accompanied by Prjevalsky's former comrades, Lieutenant Robarovsky and Sub-Lieutenant Kozlow, whose experience and local knowledge will be very useful. It has also been decided to slightly modify the zone of the expedition by limiting it to the exploration of the north-west part of Tibet and the oasis of Tian Shan. Under these circumstances an attempt to penetrate to Lhassa does not enter into the programme of Colonel Pevtsow's expedition. In consequence of this the military escort has been reduced. The chief of the expedition is leaving for Prjevalsky, and, crossing the Bedel Pass in the present month, he will proceed first to Kashgar, beyond which he will follow the prescribed route. The expedition will be absent for about two years."

## PERSIAN ART.

THIS year's series of Science and Art Lectures, at the South Kensington Museum, was successfully inaugurated on Saturday after noon, with a lecture on "Persian Art, in its Relation to Persian Life and Character," by Major-General Sir R Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G. The lecturer first drew attention to the earlier developments of Persian art, to be found in the shape of beautifully enamelled tiles. These were mostly used by them for the decoration of interior walls, and special ones, bearing distinct and appropriate inscriptions, were frequently used instead of niches to denote the direction of Mecca. The tiles displayed a beautiful metallic lustre, the secret of the preparation of which has been lost for the last three or four hundred years. The art had been somewhat resuscitated during recent years by one Ali Mohammed, who had sent him (the lecturer) particulars of his preparation. With regard to architecture, perhaps one of the most characteristic features of Persian buildings was the system of cutting recesses in their somewhat thick walls, a system that might be described as universal. The domes with which mosques and other public buildings were roofed were of a more graceful form than those to be seen in other Oriental countries, and the lecturer had been enabled, by special permission from the Shah's eldest son, to copy the enamelled design of a segment of one by stretching canvas over it and sketching the outline thereon. The roofs of ordinary dwelling houses were, of course, flat, being utilised for sleeping purposes in the summer. The character of the Persians exhibited a vast amount of that superstition and imagination so peculiar to the Orientals. They plumed themselves on keeping the laws of the country, and would often use most ingenious devices to obviate any difficulty they might meet with in this direction. A devout Mohammedan was once presented with some handsome gold teaspoons, and was perplexed as to what he should do with them, since a clause in the Koran directed that nobody should use a vessel made of either gold or silver. Teaspoons were undoubtedly vessels, in the strict sense of the word, and his were made of gold ; To get out of the scrape he bored holes in the bowls of the spoons. They were no longer vessels, since they were incapable of holding liquids, but they still supplied all that was necessary as teaspoons. "In conclusion," said the lecturer, "I think it will be admitted that no other race has afforded a greater development of the artistic faculty, and certainly none has ever exercised if for such a long period, as the people of Persia. In many of our art industries we are merely reproducing the designs that originated in the invention an imagination of our Persian brethren."

## ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

THE Earl of Aberdeen presided on Monday afternoon 15th ult. in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, over the eighteenth annual meeting of this society, the chief object of which is ministering to the religious needs of Britons in India. The report (read by the Rev. John Fordyce, secretary) stated that there were ten gentlemen engaged in evangelistic work in India in connection with the society. The directors submitted that, considering the society's relation to the higher interests of all the Protestant churches of the United Kingdom, and all the nationalities of India, it was entitled to generous support. There had been a slight increase in the contributions, but the expenditure had exceeded the income, so that the balance had been reduced from £588 to £386. The income had been £1,854. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that there was every reason for considering the society's methods satisfactory, and a recent visit which he had made to India had led him to a fuller appreciation of its work. Major-General A. J. Bruce seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev Dr. Donald Fraser moved a resolution urging the claims of the society, and declared that while preferring that work should be carried on on Church lines he thought they must remember that the Christian faith depended simply on the Gospel. Sir Charles Bernard seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

## OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR HART GURNEY RICHARDSON, R.N. died very suddenly on Monday last week at his residence, The Orchard, Leire, aged fifty-two. He entered the navy as cadet in 1850, and after an eventful career retired with the rank of a captain in 1882. Captain Richardson was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Kemp Richardson, rector of Leire, by his wife Fanny, a daughter of the late Hon. James Taylor, an Indian Judge.

By the death of M. Palasne de Champeaux, which took place at Marseilles on the 12th ult., France loses one of her most prominent and experienced administrators in Indo-China. Like many other eminent French officials in that region—La Gree Garnier, and Rivere for example—he was originally a naval officer. When France first got a foothold in Tonquin by means of the treaty of 1874 with Annam, Champeaux was appointed Consul at Haiphong, then and still the principal port in the country. From the first he devoted himself to the study of the Annamese and was at the time of his death probably the most accomplished student of that language in the French service.

## INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE thirty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on Tuesday, 16th ultimo, at the offices, Old Broad-street. Mr. J. Bullen presided and in moving the adoption of the report observed that the result of the half-year's working had not been so good as the directors had hoped, but it was not unsatisfactory. The net profit for the past year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, had been £79,076, equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the paid-up capital taken at par, and if taken at its exchange value, plus the £150,000 which they had at the credit of the reserve fund, the profit was equal to 12 per cent. After paying 5 per cent. they transferred £40,000 to the reserve fund, increasing it to £190,000, and they would carry forward about £1,600 more than they commenced the year with. Mr. E. J. Daniell seconded the motion, which was adopted ; and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on Wednesday (17th ult), at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. William Paterson. After referring with regret to the resignation, through failing health, by Mr. William Macnaughtan of his seat at the board, the chairman moved the adoption of the report, congratulating the shareholders on the results of the past year's working. It was unnecessary for him to go through the figures of the accounts, though he would be happy to reply to any questions respecting them. It was a matter of regret that the fluctuating value of silver in India still adversely affected banks and manufacturers there. India was capable of supplying nearly everything that this country required, but people were not disposed to introduce capital into a country when they were uncertain as to the result in getting the money home afterwards. Their managers had to deal with large sums silver in the East, and it was a constant puzzle to them. The directors were enabled to recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, to increase the reserve fund by £25,000 (raising it to £250,000), and to add £5,000 to the officers superannuation fund, leaving £9,097 to be carried forward. Mr. Levita seconded the motion, which was adopted ; and resolutions were afterwards passed approving the dividend and re-electing the retiring director and auditors.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The ninth ordinary annual general meeting of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. William Addison. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman congratulated them on the steady, though comparatively slow, improvement in the position of the company. The directors had thought it advisable to recommend a smaller dividend than, apparently, might have been proposed. Their reasons for acting as they had done were, first, to protect the shareholders from the possibility of a call by forming a reserve fund sufficiently large to meet any emergency with the company might have to face ; in the second place, they desired to have sufficient money in hand for the purpose of pushing and extending the business, should opportunities occur of advantageously doing so, without having to call on the shareholders for more money ; and in the third place the directors had a great objection to seeing brought forward in the balance-sheet from year to year a large sum for preliminary expenses, which they had, therefore, resolved to extinguish. Another reason which had guided them was their desire, having in view the future prosperity and stability of the company, to maintain steady dividends. He was glad to say that at no exchange of the company had there been a falling-off in the revenue during the past year, and in several there had been a very fair increase. Mr. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., seconded the motion, which was eventually carried by 18 to 17. The dividend recommended was afterwards declared, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

## WAS KING MILAN HIPNOTISED?

"VIATOR" sends the following extraordinary letter, dated Belgrade, April 2, to yesterday's *Standard* :—

Sir,—For some time before and ever since King Milan's renunciation of his throne, it was very common to hear the Servians declare that he had been "dosed," and was not acting as a free agent. His most intimate associates and friends assert their firm conviction that he was not responsible for his action when he abdicated ; and after collecting a certain amount of evidence I am inclined to lean towards their opinion. At least, in placing the following facts upon record, anybody who has any experience of the results to be obtained by hypnotism can scarcely fail to draw the conclusions deduced. After having the circumstances brought before them, perhaps the experts will pronounce their verdict.

The facts are as follows, stated in their most naked and briefest form :—

First. King Milan's temperament : there is a consensus of testimony, including that of his Majesty himself, that his nerves were entirely unstrung, or otherwise in a high state of tension ; that he ate little, and suffered from insomnia and various symptoms of the hysterical temperament.

Secondly. That Mme. Artemisia Chrisenitch possessed a most unaccountable influence over King Millan, especially distorting all his views as regards herself. Although without exception all who know Mme. Artemisia consider her intellectually beneath the average of women, the King was wont to declare that her knowledge and grasp of all subjects political and mundane were greater than those of all his Ministers and Court put together. Nobody ever arrived at a solution of the extraordinary estimate put by Milan upon this lady's accomplishments.

Thirdly. That Mme. Artemisia and her sister were perpetually engaged in hypnotic and thought-reading experiments both privately and in the select company of the King and one or two others.

Fourthly. That the King was frequently the object of these experiments in thought-reading, and was considered a good "medium."

Fifthly. That Mme. Artemisia goes familiarly by the nickname of the "serpent-eyed" among many of her friends.

Sixthly. That when speaking of his abdication the King, when fairly cornered in argument, would answer, "It is no use your talking ; I must do it," in the tone and manner so familiar to those who have studied hypnotism.

Seventhly. The King's behaviour on the morning of the abdication. Here I quote several eye-witness. He came on briskly enough, and then suddenly stopped with his eyes downcast. When he began speaking, one of his most intimate friends standing by could hardly believe it was his voice. "He was speaking like a ventriloquist, and if I had not seen his lips moving I could never have believed it was Milan." Another officer remarks :—"Directly he entered he seemed to lose his self-control and to be acting under compulsion. When he had finished he raised his eyes for the first time, and they had a wandering, sleepy look. He soon recovered his normal bearing though."

So much for the particular facts in this case. The accepted facts in general hypnotism which bear upon it are as follows :—

First. All nervous and particularly hysterical temperaments are peculiarly susceptible to hypnotic influence.

Secondly. This influence is exercised with greater facility by persons with whom the subject is in daily and close intercourse, as was King Milan with Mme. Christitch.

Thirdly. Nothing would be easier than for an operator to dictate to a subject who was frequently under his or her influence and action, the most serious equally with the most frivolous. Whatever command was laid upon him would be blindly and punctually executed, as has been proved hundreds of times.

Fourthly. In a case of exceeding gravity like the present one the operator would probably not only forbid the subject to state that he had been acting under compulsion, but would suggest strongly that the act was entirely spontaneous, and based on such and such reasons.

Fifthly. The operator would also, probably, guard against detection by suggesting that the subject should deny ever having been hypnotised. Cases of this kind are frequent, and a denial coming from King Milan himself would be utterly valueless in the eyes of Dr. Charcot, or any other student.

The only link wanting in the chain is proof that Milan was once mesmerised by Mme. Christitch. If he had submitted once to her influence, no further cause need be sought for. Opportunity was not wanting in their lives for her to hypnotise him as frequently as she desired, and control every action of his career. I have it from individuals who were present that Milan exhibited himself as a medium ; and there is, therefore, the strongest presumptive evidence that he had also lent himself to Mme. Artemisia as a subject. His whole behaviour in resisting the advice of all his friends (in the divorce, as in the abdication), and persisting, in spite of all argument, in obeying what was considered an inexplicable caprice, is explained, if we substitute hypnotic suggestion for caprice. The secret has been well kept, and probably will never emerge from the region of conjecture ; but the foregoing touches it closely.

## HULL RADICALS AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE following correspondence is from the Hull papers :—

On March 28 the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Hull Radical Club, on the motion of Mr. N. B. Billany, seconded by Mr. T. Turner :—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the motion of which Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., has given notice, that he will move on April 16 next to secure for the natives of India, of capacity, of influence, of education, a wider share in the public affairs of their own country for enlarging the provincial legislative councils, feeling satisfied that the greater the freedom enjoyed by the subject politically the safer the empire, and this meeting urges upon the members for the three divisions to be in their places on that date and support the junior member for Northampton by voting for the motion, and this resolution be sent to our M.P.'s and W. H. Smith.

The following reply was subsequently received from Mr. H. S. King, M. P. :—

[Private.] 65 Cornhill, London, April 4, 1889.

Mr. C. J. Gill, 63 Blake Street, Hull.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of March 30, conveying copy of a resolution of the Hull Radical Club with reference to Mr. Bradlaugh's motion relating to the admission of natives of India to a larger share in the government of their own country, and the enlargement of the Legislative Council.

I am not aware that Mr. Bradlaugh has ever been in India, or is competent to pronounce any judgment on the manner of its government, and should, therefore, hesitate to pledge myself to support any proposals he may advance. Even Mr. Gladstone has expressed himself with reserve on the advisability of making any serious change in the form of a Government adapted to the peculiar conditions of India, and my own impression is that, inasmuch as only a small percentage of the natives have even the rudiments of education, and since out of 200 millions probably not one million have any idea whatever of the forms or principles or Western self-government, it is premature to talk about conferring on them such political rights as are enjoyed by educated communities. I agree, however, that our aim should be to prepare them for larger liberties.—I am yours faithfully.

H. S. KING.

The following letter was then forwarded to Mr. King by the secretary :—

63 Blake Street, Hull, April 6, 1889.

Dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 4th inst., and I regret that your letter is marked "private." The resolution of the H. R. C. distinctly named those natives of India of capacity, of influence, of education ; and if you look at the motion of which Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice, only a moiety of Indians of position, of specified educational attainments, can be eligible for election on supreme and provincial legislative councils ; therefore, there can be no danger of any swamping by natives of those councils monopolised by Europeans ; that all matters of foreign policy, and the finances of the Empire, are carefully guarded. We shall esteem such reply from you as may be published in the local press a favour.—Yours, &c., C. J. GILL.

The following letter was received on Saturday by Mr. Gill :—

65 Cornhill, London, April 13, 1889.

Mr. C. J. Gill, 63 Blake Street, Hull.

Dear Sir,—The marking of my reply to your letter of March 30 "Private" was a mistake of my secretary. I have no objection to your making it public along with the present one.

It is manifest from your second letter, of the 6th inst., that the Hull Radical Club neither appreciates the magnitude and difficulty of the problem of Indian Government nor the meaning of my reply. Before writing to you I had carefully considered Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, and observed that it was proposed to have "a moiety" of the Legislative Council, composed of "natives of capacity, influence, and education," or, if you please, "Indians of position," &c.

Many men are now going about seeking to destroy institutions of which they have no knowledge, and I dare say many of the members of your club, who are now addressing me on a question to which, as deeply concerned in the welfare of India, I have given much attention, are not aware that at the present moment "native Indians of position," as well as "of capacity and education," are to be found on the Legislative Councils of the Indian Empire, and of the various provinces. On the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, out of twelve members, six are eminent natives ; there are four natives on the Council of Bengal ; four on the Council of the North-West Provinces ; four on the Council of Madras ; and seven out of twelve on the Council of Bombay. These men are selected by the Government as representatives of Indian interests to assist in the work of legislation.

Mr. Bradlaugh's resolution, which is drawn up for him by a paid agency in London of the Congress agitation in India, asks that "a moiety" of members of enlarged councils should be elected by constituencies ; which constituencies, in defiance of the Radical ideas of popular government are to consist, not of the people of India, who are admitted to be totally unfit for the exercise of the franchise, but of that small fraction of the classes who have had some English education, *e. g.*, members of municipal bodies and of Chambers of Commerce, &c. In other words, it is proposed to give a large share of political power to a proportionately small privileged class—a principle against which the Liberal and Radical parties in all countries protest. That is to say, you propose to have certain class interests represented, whereas at present the government of India is administered on the whole with much skill and honesty for the general benefit of two hundred millions of people.

I am naturally not prepared for any scheme so unprincipled ; and, if you think it over, you will find that your reiteration in your second letter of the terms of Mr. Bradlaugh's resolution, has no cogency in answer to my reply to your first communication.—I am yours faithfully, H. S. KING.

## METHODIST MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE Wesleyan Missionary Society, which was one of the first to suffer from the candid statements of critics, is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, threatened with another serious agitation. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is about to come forward with a proposal for a new missionary policy for India. It was the late distinguished missionary, Dr. Duff, who originated the policy which has dominated all the great missionary societies during the last half century. A very large proportion of their provincial resources has been devoted to education, on the ground that they were leavening Indian thought with the ethics of Christianity and preparing the way for the evangelisation of India by means of the English language. In the opinion of Mr. Hughes this policy has been diverting from evangelistic work the energies and talents of three-fourths of the ablest men sent out by the Protestant missionary societies, and has been a gigantic mistake, inasmuch as this policy of educating the Brahmins has enabled a haughty and exclusive caste to substitute an intellectual ascendency for the spiritual supremacy possessed by their fathers. He believes that instead of these educated Hindoos becoming the leaders of a Christianised India, as the advocates of the educational policy anticipated, they have become the deadliest enemies of Christianity ; and he is about to demand a return to Scriptural methods of evangelisation. It is said that this new attack is likely to have very serious consequences so far as the Wesleyan Missionary Society is concerned. Mr. Hughes has such unrivalled facilities for influencing the thought of the Connexion that he is likely to have a very large following in any policy he may advocate.

## THE MOLLOY PERJURY CASE.

PATRICK MOLLOY was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on April 13th for having, as the Crown alleged, committed perjury at the Special Commission. The prisoner was sought out in Dublin by an agent of the *Times*, to whom he made certain statements implicating himself and others with reference to the Phœnix Park murders and other crimes and conspiracies ; but when he was called before the Commission he declared on oath that his previous "disclosures" were untrue. The prosecution endeavoured to show that in making that statement the accused was guilty of perjury. The principal witness examined was Patrick Delaney, one of the "Invincibles," who said that the prisoner was a member of that body. The witness is now undergoing a "life" sentence for his share in the assassination of Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish, and he made a long statement as to the alleged participation in the general conspiracy of P. Egan, the prisoner, and others. He gave this information to an agent of the *Times*, who was admitted to see him in Maryborough prison. The trial was resumed on April 15, when Superintendent Mallon and Inspector Wilson deposed to the fruitless efforts made to arrest Molloy for conspiracy to murder in 1883, and Mr. Stewart, solicitor, of Dublin, and Mr. Walsh, clerk to the former, also gave evidence as to Molloy's doings while engaged by Mr. Stewart, and as to his sudden flight abroad. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Geohegan, for the defence, attacked the indictment, and also said there was no evidence to connect Molloy with the Invincibles. He did not call any witnesses. The only questions left to the jury were the prisoner's assertions before the Parnell Commission that he had never been a Fenian, and had never known or seen Carey. After his lordship's summing up, the jury, who were absent about forty minutes, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS AND ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, April 12, Mr. Buchanan asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he could consider applications for the Indian Staff Corps and the Army Service Corps from subalterns of the Royal Marine Artillery who were appointed before the rule prohibiting any transfers was made and who joined the service in the full belief and expectation that they would be allowed the privileges expressly declared by the Admiralty to be open to them.

Lord G. Hamilton : I fear I am unable to sanction any exception to the rule now in force, which was only adopted after its necessity had been proved. I should explain that the officers of the Marines have no claim or prescriptive right to these appointments, and the Admiralty must exercise their discretion as to whether or not they can spare officers or allow them to serve in corps unconnected with the naval service.

THE "CALCUTTA REVIEW."

On Monday, April 15, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether H. D. Phillips, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was editor of the *Calcutta Review*, the October and January numbers of which contained strong criticisms on persons of positions and repute in India ; whether it was in accordance with the regulations in India that a prominent Government official should publish such a matter under the authority of his name ; and whether the Secretary of State would take any action thereon.

Sir J. Gorst said : The Secretary of State has no official information as to the present editorship of the *Calcutta Review*. The rule is that no Government official can edit any periodical without the sanction of Government ; and such sanction is only given when such periodical is mainly devoted to non-political topics, such as art, science, and literature. The attention of the Government of India will be directed by the Secretary of State to the political character which the *Calcutta Review* is assuming.

Mr. J. Maclean : Will the Under-Secretary obtain from the hon. member for Northampton a list of the "persons of position and repute in India" who are henceforth to be exempt from criticism ?

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to a certain memorandum which had been circulated among members of the House, signed by "William Digby, agent in England of the Indian National Congress," calling attention to the reported contents of the despatch which Lord Dufferin, in a speech delivered at Calcutta, announced had been forwarded to the Secretary of State from the Indian Government, and comparing the recommendations of the despatch as reported in certain newspapers with an abbreviated programme of a body calling itself the "Indian National Congress," for the purpose of demonstrating the "moderation and fairness of the Congress ;" whether it was true that the despatch in question contained the recommendations set forth in the memorandum ; whether the despatch had yet been made public by authority of the Secretary of State or the Indian Government ; and whether, in order to remove any doubts as to the true nature of Lord Dufferin's proposals, the despatch would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, said : The Secretary of State did not propose at present to lay any papers before the House on the subject of the proposed changes in the Provincial Councils in India, because the matter was still under consideration. The Secretary of State had not examined the memorandum referred to, but if the author had become possessed of any fraction of official correspondence it had only been by a breach of official confidence.

KALAT-I-NADIR FORTRESS.

In reply to Dr. Cameron, Sir J. Fergusson said : Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran has been assured that there is no truth in the reported cession of Kalat-i-Nadir by Persia to Russia.

FACTORIES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Hoyle, Sir J. Gorst said : Full information respecting the hours of work in factories in India will be found in papers presented to the House as a return. The Secretary of State has no information respecting the alleged statement of Lord Reay's ; and, as I informed the House last week, the despatch from the Government of India on the subject of factory legislation is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

## NOTICES.


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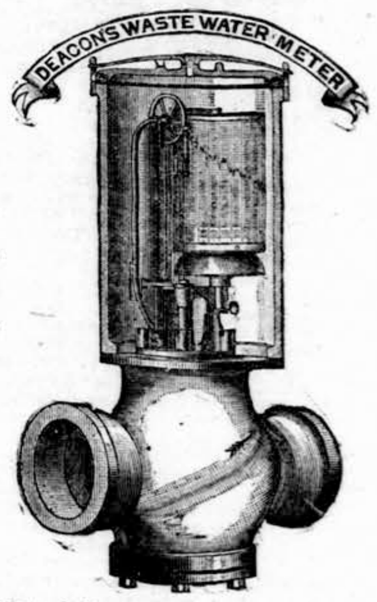


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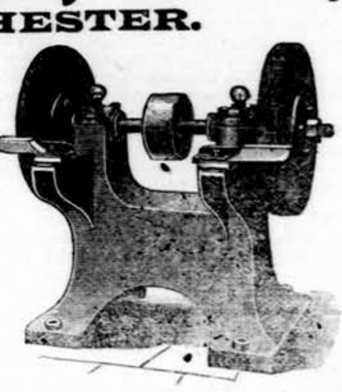

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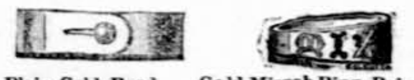

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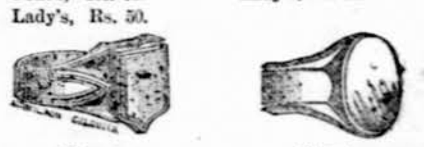

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